The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,139—New Series.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ... As. 4

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th September, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 600	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 600	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 300	,, 140

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. DIDO, Captain G. A. GUTMANN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to HONGKONG (calling at Colombo and Singapore) early in September next.

For freight passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th August, 1881.

S. S. HISPANIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2188	150	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th ,,
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S. Thompson	20th ,,
s. ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	29th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th ,,
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2609	150	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	150	R. G. Murray	23rd ,,
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 6th September, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th August, 1881. Superintendent.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEAN will sail for Liverpool on or about 17th September.

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ... ,, 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	7th Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verrill	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

LADY OCTAVIA.—CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to the undersigned at once. She is discharging in the stream.

OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay, 31st August, 1881. Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each.
Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Water-proof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7th, AT 9 O'CLOCK.
POMPEI'S GRAND CONCERT,
Kindly assisted by Distinguished Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs.
PROGRAMME.

1 SOLO OBOE ... Borgia, Donizetti ... Signor Pompei.
2 CAVATINA ... Cennerentola, Rossini ... Signor Pompei.
3 SONG ... Toll for the Brave, Standel ... Mr. Wyer.
4 SOLO VIOLON.. Ungharisher Tanz.. Mr. Freyvogel.
5 SONG ... London Bridge, Molloy ... Mrs. Adams.

1 SOLO OBOE ... Luica, Donizetti ... Signor Pompei.
2 ROMANZA ... Vittoria Carissimi.. Mr. Wyer.
3 SOLO VION ... Gute nacht ... Mr. Freyvogel.
4 SONG ... When the tide comes in, Barnby. Mrs. Adams.
5 CAVATINA ... Barbiere, Rossini ... Signor Pompei.

Mr. Briner, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Mant will preside at the Piano.

ADMISSION Rs. 3-1.

Plan of seats and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SHIP WACHUSETT, from New York, having arrived, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to the undersigned at once, and to send off boats and land their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed for their account and risk by the Captain.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co., Agents.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for shares in the above Company can now be obtained on application to the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 146th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received till noon of the 12th instant for the PURCHASE of THREE TIMBER PIERS, as they stand at Elephanta. For particulars apply to the Resident Engineer, Port Trust.

GEO. E. ORMISTON,
Resident Engineer.
Resident Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY to this Company of 5,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS. He does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 2nd September 1881.

STRYCHNIDINE !

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

Cure Guaranteed.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

A TRIAL! A TRIAL!! A TRIAL!!!

OF the superbly finished and fragrantly flavored CIGARS just imported, will satisfy every connoisseur who appreciates a really good smoke.

"Generaal Pel" ... per 100 Rs. 6

CIGARETTES
Without paper, of exquisite flavor

"Little Devils" ... per 100 Rs. 4
"Little Devils" (grown up) ... ,, ,, 5

CIGARETTES
With paper, mild, medium, and full flavored

"Kaisar-i-Hind" ... per 100 Rs. 2 0
"Princess" ... ,, ,, 1 12
"Empress" ... ,, ,, 1 12

Golden leaf, Honey dew, and Cavendish mixtures, selected from the New Season's Crop. Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Burmah Cheroots and Cigars, the best and cheapest in Bombay.

HOWARD & Co.
30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS, a sure and cheap specific for ASTHMA, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS and all LUNG and THROAT affections.

Price per phial 4, 6 and 10 ans.

DIARRHŒA and ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS. It has saved the lives of numerous patients given up by the best medical practitioners.

Price per phial 4 and 8 ans.

MOTIWALA'S MEDICINES owe their great popularity, and very extensive sale all over India to a rare combination of cheapness, with wonderful efficacy and pleasantness of taste, and freedom from harm, even when taken in any quantity.

For OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, chemical, medical and other highly respectable testimony, see hand-bills.

Sold by B. S. MADON & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, and by all shopkeepers and medicine vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer : S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 334 of 1881.
DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA
vs.
RAHIMBHAI ALLADINBHAI and others.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 19th day of August instant, NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiff abovenamed on behalf of himself and some of the other shareholders of the ACBAR MANUFACTURING and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, against Messrs. RAHIMBHAI ALLADINBHAI & Co. the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said Company, and the Directors of such Company, to recover from them the loss and damages sustained by the Company in consequence of their wrongful acts.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1881.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary, High Court.
TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, "LAKE FIFE." The available power is variable, from July to January inclusive, the minimum is about 130 actual horse-power, from beginning of February to end of April it decreases from about 130 to about 40, and during the months of May and June the power which can be guaranteed is very small. Kharakwasla is situated south-west of Poona, 11 miles from the Railway Station, with which it is connected by a good road. About 4 acres of land close to the canal are available as sites for factories, &c. In the last year the area of sugarcane grown under the Matha Canals in the neighbourhood of Poona was 1,966 acres. This area is capable of still further extension to a probable area of 2,500 acres. Under these circumstances it is thought that the above power offers an inducement for the erection of a sugar manufactory, of which none at present exists in the Bombay Presidency.

Information regarding the actual heads and discharges available throughout the year, and all other particulars, can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 15th November, 1881.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM CLERKE, M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona Division.
Poona, 31st August, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 30.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS.
REVISED RULES FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS USING THE HARBOUR.

IN supersession of the Notification published in this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 2, dated 10th February, 1881, the Government of Madras has issued the following :—

"Under the authority vested in him by Section 7 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the entry and departure of vessels using the Madras Harbour :—

Rule 1. No vessel shall enter or leave the Madras Harbour at any time without having on board a Pilot or Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator of the Port.

Rule 2. Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

Rule 3. Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the International (Commercial) Code at the Fore.

Rule 4. Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the port at the same time.

Under Clause 2, Section 42, and Section 67 of the Act, Masters or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying any of the foregoing rules will, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and also to the payment of costs of such conviction."

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd Aug. 1881.

GOVERNMRNT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 31.)
BAY OF BENGAL—MADRAS COAST.
BUOY MARKING WRECK OFF PENTACOTTAH.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that a green wreck-buoy has been laid to mark the position of the sunken vessel *Mariana* in Pentacottah roadstead.

The buoy lies in 6¼ fathoms of water, with Pentacottah flagstaff bearing W. ½ N., distant about 1½ miles.

The bearing is Magnetic ;—Variation 2° Easterly in 1881.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd Aug. 1881.

This notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 71*a*, 829 and 70.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 1172, 15*c*, and 103*a*.
If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONDE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.'S
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,
AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

THE stock now offered for sale at such a great reduction, comprises a large quantity of Ready-made Clothes in every variety of materials and sizes, and all of the LATEST CUTS.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
will be effected from the 1st to the 15th September, at the DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES OF
S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
25, MEADOW STREET (opposite Treacher's Building), BOMBAY.

N.B.—All the goods will be on view from the 1st September, and the fixed price will be marked on each article. The stock comprises also a fine selection of stylish Parsee coats.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... . Rs. 25
,, hunting ,, ... ,, 30
,, half-hunting ,, ... ,, 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ... ... Rs. 40
,, hunting ,, ... ,, 45
,, half hunting ,, ... ,, 50
,, open crystal face case, extra fine ,, 50
,, hunting case ,, ... ,, 60
,, half hunting case ... .. ,, 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases ... ... Rs. 60
,, silver ,, ... ,, 70
,, gold ,, ... ,, 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases ... ... Rs. 40
,, ,, Hunting ,, ... ,, 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our ... known cheap silver lever watches ... excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases... ...
,, hunting ,, ...
,, half hunting ,, ...

FAVRE, LEUBA ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 16th, 17th and 19th September, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited, under the orders of Government, for the exclusive privilege of TAPPING TREES, for the EXTRACTION OF TODDY and MANUFACTURING and SELLING TODDY and COUNTRY SPIRIT of strength not exceeding 25° U. P. in the BAGAYAT VILLAGES of the ALIBAG TALUKA up to the 31st July, 1882.

2. Tenders are to specify the minimum revenue (exclusive of Government Establishment charges, and charges for hydrometers and for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped), which the tenderers will guarantee to Government if the exclusive privilege above described is granted to them, and to state the personal security which they are prepared to offer for the fulfilment of their engagements. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, and be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tenders for the exclusive privilege of making and selling country liquor and toddy in the Bagayat villages of the Alibag taluka of the Kolaba district." It must be sent to the Collector of Kolaba so as to reach him on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 8th September, 1881. The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the Collector, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests. The decision of the Collector will be announced and communicated to the tenderers on the same day. The deposits will then be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

3. Further particulars as to the conditions of the farm and the tree-tax will be learnt in the Collector's Office, Alibag, on application.

4. The farm will be sold by auction on the same day, *viz.*, the 8th September, 1881, if the tenders given be found unsatisfactory.

J. ELPHINSTON, Collector.
Kolaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 31st August, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—Two sets of Family rooms and a few Bachelors quarters are now available.

EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDERS WANTED by TREACHER and Co., Fort Establishment.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY, a handsome Bay Australian and a high-caste Grey Arab Horse.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in a private family in the Fort. Apply N. A., *Gazette* Office.

BATH TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO LET, airy and furnished Rooms in the Fort. Admirably adapted for bachelors. Terms moderate. Apply to R. KOLAJI & Co., 36, Meadow Street.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 24 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 24, Apollo St.

MUSIC LESSONS.—Piano, singing in English, French, German and Italian. For terms apply to Mrs. GIESECKE, care of SOUNDY and Co.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s revised Price List of Billiard Materials is now ready and can be had FREE on applying to 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

[illegible] Meadow Street. Stamps of all shapes and sizes at moderate prices. Seals neatly executed in any language.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

WANTED

AN ENGINEER, possessing certificates of competency and testimonials of sobriety, for the Steam-tug DROMEDARY.

Salary Rupees 120 per mensem. Apply to the PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES of sizes FOR SALE.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES, EUROPEAN or EURASIAN, for General Service in this Department, as SIGNALLERS, will be held in Bombay on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars apply to this office.

Wm. WILLIAMS,
Officiating Superintendent of Teles., Bombay Division.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

NOW READY.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE CASES RELATING TO INDIA, decided by the Privy Council and the other Courts in England.

By Reginald M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.

Price, Rs. 20. Postage, As. 12.

Application for Copies, accompanied with remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.

13th August, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the DOCK GATES of the Mazagon Dockyard.

The Dock Gates are now unhung, and can be seen on the Slip at the Dock.

Particulars of the required repairs will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required.

The Owner of the Dockyard does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

All Tenders to be endorsed "Dock Gates", and to be addressed to the undersigned within seven days from this date.

PESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors for Awud bin Oomar Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor.
27, Meadows Street, Bombay, 2nd September, 1881.

NOTICE.
CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.
(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under Europe... Management Open to the Westerly ... and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupe... including ice, bath, light, or R... Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed ... A First Class Billiard Tab... Also a splendid Lawn Tenn... For further particular...

Poona, 18th July, 18...

N. V...
INDIAN ...
F...

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bott es 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			Rs.	9-0 per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,,	12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,,	12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,,	13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,,	10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	,,	11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,,	12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,,	9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,,	10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,,	11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,,	18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,,	24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,,	45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 12 PLOTS of GROUND on the Esplanade will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, subject to Reserved Prices, on MONDAY, the 12th September, 1881, at 2 o'clock, on Building Leases, for terms of 999 years.

Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, along the Esplanade Road between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot No. 35.

Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, on the east side of the Esplanade Market Road near the New G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, in the Public Works Building, on the Esplanade.

Plans of ground can be seen, and form of agreement for lease and conditions of sale, the former on payment of Rs. 5, for each copy, can be had on application, at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, until the day of sale.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.

FLAT AND RIDGE TILES.—In consequence of increasing demand for the well-known "Mission" Mangalore Tiles, the Tile-works have been considerably enlarged, and will be worked by steam, so that the supply may, as far as possible, be equal to the demand.

Mangalore Tiles first introduced in India by the Basel German Evangelical Mission have not yet been equalled, and in point of cheapness, elegance, and durability they stand unsurpassed. "Mission" Tiles are made from the best matured clay, scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly compressed and well burnt, they exclude the damp effectually, and protect buildings completely from the effects of rain, storm, and dust.

Imitation Tiles have of late appeared in the market, and complaints having reached us that the so-called Mangalore Tiles are not water-tight and proof against damp, it is necessary for all intending purchasers to inquire for the "Mission" Tiles, all of which bear the following Trade Mark :—

BASEL MISSION TILE-WORKS,
MANGALORE,
1865.

SKYLIGHTS AND VENTILATORS are excellent contrivances, and are of very great use where light or air is required. They can be put in at any place, or removed to any other without special provision in the structure of the roof.

TUBES.—These are very useful for Drains, Watercourses, Closets, &c., and are made of different sizes, from 3 to 7 inches in diameter, length 3 feet (6" size generally in stock).

SAMPLES.—A sample box of Tiles, &c., will, on application, be sent free of charge.

Every facility afforded to Outstation Orders, in respect of packing, carriage, &c., and also by direct shipments from the Factory to any seaport town.

☞ Orders now registered for new season supply, to arrive here in October next.

For Illustrated Price List and any other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
Office ; 35, Medows Street, Fort.
Depôt : Powder Works, Mazagon.

SPARKLING HIPPOCRENE.

The true, the blushful Hippocrene.
KEATS.

THIS unique beverage—the latest result of the application of the principles of modern science to the laws of health,—combines the strengthening and exhilarating properties of Iron and Phosphorus with the most delicate and agreeable flavor, and stands without an equal as the most exquisite Non-Alcoholic drink extant.

The greatest care has been taken to exhibit the tonic and strengthening elements in HIPPOCRENE in Nature's own manner and Nature's own proportions, so as to admit of its being taken in large or small quantities, by persons of all ages and both sexes, sustaining the robust, strengthening the delicate and maintaining the powers of both body and mind in the highest state of efficiency—to this fact is attributable the marked success which HIPPOCRENE has attained wherever it has had a trial.

It has received the special approval of the Medical Faculty.

We recommend for General Consumption the DRY quality of HIPPOCRENE, which for appearance, flavour, and exhilarating qualities can be safely placed in competition with high-class Champagne.

Price per dozen in Champagne Reputed Pints, Rs. 4-8.

Sole Consignees for India :—
WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERC...
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the atte... Gentlemen to his larg... Blackwood, Teakwood, E... ture, for Drawing-room... Messes, Camps, Cl...

Just ...
TO...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is much less unfavourable than was generally anticipated; and, as was to be expected, securities have undergone a marked improvement. Consols are ⅛ higher at 99⅞, French Rentes 1 per cent. higher at 116¼, Rupee Paper ¼ up at 82¾ for Fours and 89⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. The 3½ per cent. Indian Loan is quoted at 102 ex. div., thus showing no change. Hongkong Bank shares are again £1 lower at £46.

In the London General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered. Linseed is 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower, Rapeseed unchanged. Wheat declining, the London quotations showing a fall of 1s. per quarter all round.

The Manchester Piece-goods market continues dull, although, so far as we can learn, without actual change in prices. Cotton in Liverpool, however, comes firm both for Surats and American, but there is no movement in prices except an advance of 1-16d. in the latter. In New York the August corner being over, ready Mid.-Uplands have dropped at once from 13⅛ to 12⅛ cents. per lb.; but December shipment is quoted 11·37, as against yesterday's quotation of 11·01 cents for November. The receipts at the U. S. ports yesterday were 6,000 bales, against 5,000 last year.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver quoted ⅛d. lower at 51⅞d. per oz., our market opened this morning with a decline of 1-32d. all round, and Calcutta quotations coming easier, a very weak feeling was apparent for a time. Later in the day, however, a steadier tone became apparent, and although no recovery in rates is noticeable, the tendency at the close is certainly not in favour of any further decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	.. ..	..1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic..	..	..1s. 7½d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	..	..1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8 1-16 to ½d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8⅛d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..	..2·12½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled quiet, but at the same time very steady. Fours are quoted at Rs. 100⅝, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109¼. The settlement yesterday appears to have gone through full as well as was expected, and unless some further unforeseen influence intervenes, no material decline from present rates seems probable.

SHARES continue quiet, with only a very moderate business passing. Banks are unchanged, Bank of Bombay being steady at Rs. 725. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 940. Press Companies as a general rule are unaltered, but Berars are Rs. 12½ lower, New Indian Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies still show an easier tendency, a decline of Rs. 5 being quoted in several cases.

COTTON to-day has not moved in any way. Some little enquiry has been manifested for Old Omras, but we have not heard of any business of importance having resulted.

SEEDS are unchanged throughout. For WHEAT the demand is much less active, owing to the unfavorable tenor of the home advices, and although sellers of ready No. 1 White are willing to go on at Rs. 34 per candy, there are no buyers at the rate.

FREIGHTS are quiet, and we have not heard of any engagements of importance, nor yet of any fresh charters.

PIECE-GOODS continue quite unchanged, and to arrive transactions keep within very limited lines. It almost looks as if we must wait for the Dewali to see any renewal of activity.

COALS are quiet, with no fresh business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28⅛	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	107
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	100	50	105
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	136
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	670xd.
AllianceCotton & Silk [illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	...	...	1,080
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	860
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	985xd.
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	990
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	705
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,185
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,230
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010xd.
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,685
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	272½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,210
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	890
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	482½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,155
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,065xd
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1,060xd.
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	840

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	940
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	225

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	430
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	440½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	950
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	445
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	280
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	190
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,150xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,150
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Athena, 1,218 tons, Captain D. Davies, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cardiff (21st May), with a cargo of 1,812 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain Geo. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Kirkbride, Mr. C. Sauger, Mr. G. Cockman, Sergt. Mecright, Sergt. Joyce, and [...]ht deck.

[...]B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 [...]ain R. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yes[...] Kurrachee (31st Aug.), with a general [...] following passengers:—Dr. Craig, [...] Colonel Utterson, Mrs. White-[...]

[...]599 tons, Captain J. W. [...]r yesterday from New [...] 1,000 cases Florida [...]ckages merchan[...]o, and 48,500 [...]signed to [...]

[...] 1,414 [...]ter-[...]

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
29 Lennox (s)	........Scott	........Hongkong, Aug. 13.	
Flamsteed (s)	....Robertson	..Bombay, Aug. 20.	
Allum Ghier	......Hossain	.....Linga, Feb. 9.	

DEPARTURES.

August 29.—Steamers Maharaja, Legislator and City of Manchester. Barque Jessie Renwick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
30 Australia (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean (s)—5 cases plate glass, Jamsetjee Jehangir; 8 packages glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 10 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee; 210 packages glassware, Isac Noor Mahomed.

Hispania (s)—50 cases sulphuric acid, Cowasjee Manockjee Marolia.

FROM LONDON.

Kaieteur (s)—8 cases wine, 4 boxes brandy and 1 hogshead beer, H. F. Soares and Co.

Lady Octavia—400 casks alum, L. Narayen and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso (s)—35 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—146¾ cwts myrabolams, Curimbhoy Dhurumsey; 16¼ cwts rapeseed and 75 cwts gingellyseed, Ghella Bharmull; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 38 bales wool, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Soorjee Vulubdass; 13½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwut; 250 cwts myrabolams, Walljee Natha; 52 bales wool, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 64 bales Wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 181 cwts myrabolams, Premjee Kewel.

Shelley (s)—245 cwts coir yarn, Treecomdass Lowjee; 2,400 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 400 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Malsi Corsi.

Hispania (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 4,800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 960 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co; 390 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s)—281½ cwts turmeric and 11½ cwts chemel seed, E. L. Moolchund.

Hungria (s)—58½ cwts sandalwood, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—23 cwts senna leaves, Hajee Abdoola Esmall and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—10 cwts sulphate of copper, Fuzerally Moosabhoy; 90¾ cwts cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 cwts cloves and 3½ cwts nurlavang, Khakeebhoy Hemany; 25 cwts cloves, Bundally Esmall; 125 cwts raisin, Horshamull Madhowram; 62 cwts sharkfins, Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

Dido (s)—32 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchore; 31 bales cotton, Dharsee Morarjee; 1 bale twist, Ardaser Merwanjee; 43 bales twist and 18½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 96 bales cotton, Joowarmull Samurmull; 18 chests opium, Sewnaron Joovarimull; 37 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong (s)—½ chest opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 57 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

Dido (s)—2 chests opium Nopechund Nowrungroy; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 28 chests opium, Sookram Buxiram.

HIGH COURT.— SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

663-79—Ardesir and H.—The Colaba S. and W. Co. vs Hussonbhoy Visram—Payne and G.

671-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Alexandra S. and W. Co. vs Hussonbhoy Visram—Payne and G.

672-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs Hussonbhoy Visram—Payne and G.

616-79—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—J. Macfarlane, and Payne and G.

20-81—J. Macfarlane—Felix Gois vs Harry Garthwaite—M. H. Khan.

513-80—Khunderao M. (for pauper)—Kurmally Mahomed Jetha vs Sonbai and another—M. Lakshmanjee and in person.

111-81—In person—Shaik Amir bin Shaik Dawood vs Ghachee Mahomed Mitha and another—Khunderao M. and T. and D.

105-81—M. H. Khan—J. J. Pereira vs Toolseram Rakhmajee and another—R. M. Sayani.

450-79—Crajee, L. and O—C. A. Turner vs Kesowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
For further directions.

189-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Framroze Sorabshaw vs Gunnoo Kashinath—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

375-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Dewkabai vs Nanbai and others—R. M. Syani and H. Bicknell—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

M. H. Khan—Ruttonchund Ghellachund vs Choonivow and another.

In person—Soni Heerjee Ruttonjee vs Soni Gowa Giga and another

In person—Sonabai vs Harryshunker Bhaskerjee and others.

In person—Pembai vs Sejbai.

In person—Mariombai vs Memon Oomer Hajee Essa.

In person—John Fritchley vs Ramchunder Mahadew and another.

In person—Hanifabee vs Hajee Abdool Russool and others—M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Carleton, Lieut., King's Own Regt., on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Hallen, Inst. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Poona.

Harper, Col., 23rd Bombay N. L. I., from leave, to Ahmedabad.

[illegible] Col. R. A., on leave, to Coonor.

Aboo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 27.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) T. W. W. Smythe, 1st Batn. Leinster Regt. (late 100th Foot), who under instructions from the Horse Guards, was released from duty on the 8th Aug. preparatory to being placed on the retired list, is permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers having been, under instructions from the House Guards, released from duty with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, preparatory to being placed on the retired list, are permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense:—

Capt. (Bt. Major) A. Lewis, 2nd Batn. Liverpool Regt. (late 2-8th Foot), 12th Aug. Capt. A. Taylor, 1st Batn. R. Welsh Fusiliers (late 1-23rd Foot), 9th Aug. Capt. W. K. Westropp, 1st Batn. Durham Light Inf. (late 68th Foot), 1st Aug. Capt. H. F. Oakes, 1st Batn. W. Riding Regt., (late 33rd Foot), 10th Aug. Capt. J. R. Kelsall, 2nd Batn. Dorsetshire Regt. (late 54th Foot), 9th Aug.

Lieut. C. Greenway, 1st Batn. Dorsetshire Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

Major L. F. Jamieson, S. C., late in charge Reserve Remount Depot, Saharunpore, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in C., is posted to Rawal Pindi for general duty, and directed to join, travelling at the public expense.

Capt. E. W. Conran, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., and W. H. Browne, Bl. S. C., passed the higher standard in Persian, at Bombay, on the 5th Aug.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustanee on the 1st Aug:—

Major W. G. Knox, R. A., Surgs. G. F. Poynder, A. M. D., B. T. McCreery, M.B., A. M. D., Vety. Surgn. T. Flintoff, 8th Hussars, Lieuts. R. De Villamil, R. E., M. J. Slater, R. E., T. F. Chamberlain, R. A. C. Grant, 1st Bn. Rl. Dublin Fuslrs, J. B. Woon, Bl. S. C, A. W. Lyster, on probation 33rd N. I. 1st Bn. West India Regt., F. E. S. Claridge, on probation 3rd N. I. 2nd Bn. West India Regt., C. Hervey-Bathurst, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infy., M. G. Bolton, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 2nd Lieuts. G. A. Cookson, 2nd Bn. Scotch Rifles, L. R. H. Roberts, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., W. F. Nash, 1st Bn. Border Regt., Sub-Condr. J. Stephens, Comst. Dept., Hospl. Apprentice A. Pullen, Sub-Medl. Dept. Sergt. C. Gibson, R. E., Corporal P. Collier, R. E. Gunner W. Gibbs, D-4th Brde, R. A., Ptes. J. W. Crossley, 1st Bn. Border Regt. T. Moore, W. Rossiter, J. Rogers, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., D. McLaren, 2nd Bn. Scotch Rifles.

Capt. R. W. P. Robertson, R.) A. is directed to Proceed from Simla to Poona, and join No. 2 Bo. Mountain Baty.

Capt. W. Aitken, R. A. is directed to proceed, from Simla to Abbottabad, and join No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, P. F. F.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut. C. Grant, who was posted as a supernumerary to the 2nd Bn. Scotch Rifles (late 90th Foot), in G. O. C. C. 23rd June, page 351, is directed to proceed to Ceylon to join his regiment, the 1st Bn. Rl. Dublin Fusiliers, (late 102nd Foot), travelling at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.—Bn. order dated the 15th July, appointing Lieut. G. E. Lloyd, Offg. Instr. of Musky. with effect from the 16th idem. vice Capt. C. C. Smyth, relieved, and during the period the permanent Instr. is Acting Adjt. or until further orders.

2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt.—Regtl. order, dated the 31st Jan., appointing 2nd Lieut. J. C. Yale, Asst. Instr. of Musky. vice Lieut C. P. Barcharp.

33rd N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 25th July, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Major S. C. Mac Tier:—

Capt. J. G. Kelly, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Rutherfurd, Offg. as Comdt.

Lieut. L. J. Browne, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, vice MacTier, there being no other qualified officer available.

44th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th July making the following appointments, vice Walker:—

Lieut.-Col. D. Robertson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Major C. McD. Skene, Offg. Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut. T. S. Coileau, Wing Officer and Adt., and Offg. Qrmr., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Ridgeway, on furlough, there being no other officer available.

In G. O. C. C. dated the 18th June, page 350, [con]firming 42nd N. I., regimental order, dated [...] May, for Capt. A. Melvill, read Capt. A. [...]

[...] C.C. dated the 28th July, page 437, [...] attention of general officers command[...] [in]structions for the Examination of [...]ption for poras. 23 and 24, in line 2, [...]3.

[...]ENBERG
[...]UTERINE
[...]CON,
[...]rs by the most [...] Physicians [...]dicine in [...] and all [...]ures [...]Y,

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has trie
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hearthburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
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(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....Sept. 8th ....9h. 30·7m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... ,, 15th....0h. 52·7m. p.m.
New Moon............ ,, 23rd....4h. 45·8m. p.m.

Days.		Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.		Sun Sets.		High Water.		Low Water.	
							H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat.	3	....	5	47	6	11	6	37m	0	45 a
							6	9 a		...
Sun.	4	12th Sunday aft. Trinity	5	47	6	10	7	56m	0	54m
							7	47 a	2	5 a
Mon	5	....	5	47	6	10	9	0m	2	6m
							9	0 a	3	3 a
Tu.	6	....	5	48	6	9	9	50m	3	9m
							10	2 a	3	53 a
Wed	7	....	5	48	6	8	10	32m	4	1m
							10	50 a	4	35 a
Thr.	8	....	5	48	6	7	11	12m	4	48m
							11	36 a	5	16 a
Fr.	9	....	5	48	6	6	11	51m	5	33m
							..		5	55 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRUDDAS—September 2nd, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. John Cruddas, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

THE "cause of civilization and of France" makes rare progress in Northern Africa. Later particulars respecting the occupation of Hamamet by the French state, we learn, that the French were first defeated by the Arabs when marching on that place. They, however, subsequently twice repulsed the Arabs, *inflicting a loss on them of* 1,000 *in killed*: after which, the telegram goes on naively to remark, the French occupied the town "without further opposition." *Solitudinem faciunt; pacem appellant.* There are few towns in the neighbourhood of Hamamet, we fancy, which could not be entered "without further opposition" after one thousand citizens had, as a preliminary, been butchered by the arms of precision with which the gospel of these latter days arms its evangelists. The mind turns with horror and disgust from the work in which a once chivalrous nation is engaged to the heroism and patriotism of the half savage Arabs who, abjuring their allegiance to a ruler who has sold them to the Franks, have known how to lay down their lives in defence [of their country. The French] Government that they have by stretching the law got the elections over. To-day's tidings would have secured M. Gambetta's defeat in Belleville at the hands of a party more hostile to the administration than there is any reason to suppose him to be, and would have immensely strengthened the hands of M. M. Clemenceau and Rochefort. As it is, we hope to find that news like to-day's will open the eyes of the French themselves to the nature of the enterprise on which they have with a light heart embarked, and that a mandate from the people which no Government can resist will proclaim that enough has been done in the direction of securing a "strong, friendly, and independent" Tunis!

WE give to-day in another column the substance of the violent attack on the conduct of Sir Richard Meade during his tenure of office at Hyderabad which has recently appeared in the columns of the London *Statesman*. In doing so we are actuated by feelings similar, so far as we can judge, to those with which an indictment that does not begin or end with Sir Richard Meade, and his stay at Hyderabad, has been received by the highest authorities at home. The Editor of the *Statesman* is no anonymous slanderer; and while the passionate conviction that speaks in every line of his paper suggests the welcome thought that he has allowed his zeal to get the better of his discretion, and while all must share the satisfaction with which, it is evident, the Marquis of Hartington pointed to the fact that the gravest of the charges against Sir Richard Meade personally rest at present on nothing more than the allegations set forth in a memorial which has been presented to the Government of India by the nephews of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra, it is impossible to treat the statements made in this article in any other light than as put forward *bona fide* by a responsible writer. But if Mr. Knight is no anonymous slanderer, Sir Richard Meade on the other hand is all that the Marquis of Hartington claimed for him—a very distinguished officer, hitherto of unblemished character; and it must be obvious that while the charges, if sustained, will undoubtedly affect Sir Richard Meade personally, the gravamen of the indictment, in everything but the charge of personal corruption, which Mr. Knight ought not, in our opinion, to have referred to, if he was not prepared to vouch for it or disclaim it, lies against the high officials from whom Sir Richard Meade took his orders. Sir Richard Meade must not be permitted to be made the scapegoat of a policy which he did not initiate, and for which he cannot be held personally responsible. With this proviso, we confess that we think it for the public interests that the charges against the Calcutta Foreign Office which underly the whole of this article should receive a full and open investigation. The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to the question put to him by Mr. Richard, stated that Sir Richard Meade, who was on the Continent, had informed him that, with regard to the charges made against himself, he thought his proper course would be to place himself in the hands of the Government of India, desiring them to take such steps as they might think proper to ascertain what grounds there were for the imputations that had been made against him. The Secretary of State added that Sir Richard Meade had accordingly addressed the Government of India in that sense, and that it would be highly improper on his (the Marquis of Hartington's) part to take any steps in the matter until he knew what the views of the Government of India on the subject were. The line thus marked out for himself by Sir Richard Meade is of course from his point of view the proper one. Mr. Knight's accusations, with the exception we have already made, have only a very secondary reference to himself, and it would be "obviously improper" in him to take any steps of which he had not given the Government of India due notice. We have, however, excellent authority for stating that when the reference to the Government of India has been completed, the Secretary of [St]ate, whether that step may be recommended [by] the Indian Government or not, will permit [or i]nvite Sir Richard Meade to take the whole [matte]r into a public court of justice, by bring[ing an] action for libel against Mr. Knight, [...]cility—including what sanction may be required for the issue of a commission to take evidence in Hyderabad itself—will be given to the two parties to the suit. We shall hope to find that Mr. Knight—as indeed he admits may be the case—has fallen unwittingly into error, and more especially in those parts of his statement of which Sir Richard Meade has most reason to complain. We have no doubt at all indeed that the charge of personal corruption which the Marquis of Hartington sees in some part of Mr. Knight's statements will be disclaimed at the outset of the proceedings. But whatever the issue to Sir Richard Meade and Lord Lytton may be of the proceedings which are in contemplation, the public interests, whether of the Paramount Power or of the Hyderabad State, must be advantaged by a full disclosure of all the facts of this long, bitter, and most unfortunate controversy.

IN catching a correspondent the chiefs of Merv seem to have reversed the process known as that of "catching a Tartar." They found, when the captured one had been some little time among them, that they were entertaining, not perhaps an angel, but at least a messenger of a benevolent turn of mind, who could be made use of for conveying words of good-will to England, and for describing to the English public the progress that the people of Merv are making in the path of civilization. The censorship is exercised at Merv with great severity, and the punishment for writing, no matter what, with a view to publicity is simply decapitation. An exception, however, seems to be made in the case of news favourable to the interests of Merv; the custom of the most despotic Government in Europe being in this particular faithfully observed. When the *Daily News* correspondent now set free was first made prisoner, he began, with the instincts of his profession strong upon him, to make notes, and thereupon was informed that if he did not instantly desist his head would be taken off. Since then, however, he has sent letters and telegrams from his place of confinement, some of which must certainly have been despatched with the knowledge and approval of the Merv chiefs. How, for instance, could it ever have occurred to a correspondent without official instructions on the subject that these warriors were engaged in putting down brigandage, and that they were even organizing for that purpose a special service of gendarmerie? For the Turkomans of Merv to suppress brigandage would be very like an act of self-destruction. But they of course know that habitual brigandage is the basis of the accusations made against them both by Russia and by Persia; and they appear, moreover, to have discovered that this reproach may have the effect of rendering them unpopular in Western Europe. They may even have heard that in a book specially devoted to their history and present position they are described as the "man-stealing Turkomans;" and nothing could better serve to correct this impression, well or ill founded, than a telegram from Merv itself to the effect that measures are being systematically adopted for bringing brigandage to an end.

Apart from these commendable endeavours to influence public opinion in England, the Merv chiefs do not seem to have made any good use of the correspondent whom they detained so long in their midst. He was commissioned, however, on the eve of his departure to proclaim to the whole world that Merv has as yet taken no steps towards coming to terms with Russia, that no negotiations have been opened with that Power, and that the people of Merv are determined as long as possible to preserve their independence. The Tekme Sirdar who has submitted to Russia had no authority to do so from Merv; and the deputation which some time ago went to St. Petersburg as if to place Merv at the feet of the Emperor acted, according to the latest advices from Merv itself, without instructions, and in a spirit contrary to that of the people which it professed to represent. The Merv chiefs took counsel together before the correspondent [...] to Europe, or rather to England, is that the men who put themselves forward to treat in their name with the St. Petersburg Government were in no way entitled to do so. They are Akhal Tekkes, not Mervli; and even the chief of the Akhal Tekkes denies the right of the Tekme Sirdar to speak for him or for the Akhal Tekkes as a body. This does not quite accord with what the *Daily News* correspondent wrote some time ago from Merv. He was then under the impression that the Tekme Sirdar with whom he had had an interview, and who left him immediately afterwards to deliver himself up to the Russians, was fully authorised to represent, if not the Mervli, at least the Akhal Tekkes. But in any case the Tekme Sirdar, who is known to have commanded in person at Geok Tepe, and the chiefs of Merv, regard the political situation from differeut points of view. The Tekme Sirdar had just been beaten; and his heroic defence having proved fruitless, nothing remained for him but to ride into Askabad and make formal submission to General Grodekoff. This, according to the chief of the Akhal Tekkes, was the only path still open to him; and it may be that in his despondency he came to the conclusion that Merv could no more defend itself with success than Geok Tepe had done. It is tolerably certain, too, that General Skobeleff made use of the Tekme Sirdar's good offices in order to bring about at least a temporary understanding with the Tekkes of Merv.

The disavowal, then, of the Tekme Sirdar comes rather late: and if the course he had decided on adopting had not met with the approval both of the Akhal Tekkes and of the Tekkes of Merv, he would scarcely have been at Merv when the *Daily News* correspondent met him and conversed with him there; nor would he have been allowed to start quietly from the place, as he in reality did, with the view of surrendering himself at Askabad. The fact is that in the Turkoman country government is not very strongly organized. The chief of a tribe leads it just as long as he happens to be victorious, or as the members of the tribe have confidence in him. He is then replaced by the next daring spirit who can manage to get himself accepted, or who can impose his will on his fellow tribesmen. If the chiefs of Merv thought that they could reckon on assistance from England, or if they were convinced that, unaided, they would be able to maintain themselves against Russia, we may be sure that they would not consider themselves bound by the submission of the Tekme Sirdar. But the real question in connection with Merv is whether the place is susceptible of being defended, and whether the Mervli will at the last moment find it worth while, with the example of Geok Tepe before them, to hold out. The Merv chiefs may understand the situation quite as clearly as the Tekme Sirdar himself. But the latter, when the *Daily News* correspondent conversed with him, had ceased for a time to be a man of action, and was contemplating the political state of affairs calmly, though doubtless somewhat gloomily. Merv, he said, as he traced on the sand the position of the English and of the Russians in respect to the Turkoman country, can be reached from the Russian camp much sooner than from India; and he argued that in case of war between England and Russia Merv, even if the English proposed to advance so far, would, before they could get to it, fall into Russia's hands. The idea of Merv being able to defend itself against a Russian attack does not seem to have occurred to him for one moment; and the letter from the *Daily News* correspondent on the subject of the earthworks and armaments of Merv permits no doubt as to the utter worthlessness of the place regarded as a stronghold. It may or may not be taken, according as the Russians think it safe, if they advance towards Afghanistan, to leave it unsubdued on their flank. But with the Russians at Askabad, equidistant from Merv and from Meshed, Merv has lost the strategical value formerly supposed to belong to it. The next station for the Russians in their approach to the Afghan frontier is Meshed; and as, the *Daily News* observes, "whatever the occupation of Askabad may mean, Meshed is clearly on the way to Afghanistan, and could have for a Russian force no other value whatever than as a step on the road to that country."

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT),

SEPT. 1.

THE past week has been a dull one. The only thing we have had to amuse us is the fierce attack in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* on the Indian Civilian. The modern Civilian, like every man born of woman, has his foibles and weaknesses, but he is also endowed with his fair share of virtues. Carlyle, speaking of the much-abused Puritans, says: "Yet they were not altogether imbeciles, these men." It is now the fashion to sneer at the Civilians; but the Indian Empire is their creation. In its acquirement and administration they have shared the glory and romance of empire. Every one must know too well that the local administration in this country is often defective. But the Empire, it must be remembered, has grown up with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd, and is still young. If it be governed as firmly and evenly as it has been conquered, the Civil Service shall have done a great thing. I have been foolish enough of late to ask some Civilians of ripe experience their opinion regarding Mr. Wedderburn's scheme for banks to lend the ryots money. They all consider it Utopian in the extreme degree. It does not follow that because a man disagrees with Mr. Wedderburn's scheme, he is totally wanting in sympathy with the inhabitants of the land, or that he is lacking in brains. There are two main objections to the Judge of Ahmednugger's scheme: first, Government has no money to start the banks; secondly, the Government is already sufficiently unpopular, and taking the place of the money-lender would only add to its unpopularity. The Government does already offer to lend the ryot money for agricultural purposes; but the ryot seldom applies for it, because he would have to pay five per cent. to a man to stand security, and another five per cent. to the small hireling who manages the big man; and last, but not least, the ryot does not care to have an inquiry about his solvency. Tulsiram, son of Hummant, borrows from Hira Wane because Hummant, his father, borrowed from the same firm. Hira Wane is not a mere Soukar or money-lender; he is, in fact, the landlord of the village, though he is not called by that name. Hummant mortgaged the land. As long as Tulsiram cultivates his field and works his land Hira will not sell him up. Hira does not expect the capital sum to be paid; he is quite happy as long as he gets his good interest. Tulsiram is happy, for he knows if he wants his daughter married Hira will lend him money; and if the season is a bad one Hira will not press him, when the Government will. If by a sudden revolution of the wheel of fortune Tulsiram pays his debt and gets some cash, he, too, will turn money-lender. If Tulsiram gets so imprudent and idle as to compel Hira to sell him up, then it is lost labour to try and save him. The law of debtor and creditor no doubt gave the Soukar an undue advantage, but a slight alteration in the existing law would have restored the equilibrium. Instead of this, we introduced an elaborate Act, which has failed. Twelve months ago, in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, I stated: "The Dekkhan Ryots' Act is only one more illustration of the failure of all legislation in restraint of contract. Such legislation generally fails because it does not go far enough, and it does not go far enough because it cannot." What makes the usury laws so typical a specimen of the weak kind of interference with contract is that they not only fail to protect the class whom they were designed to protect, but actually expose them to still greater dangers. This is the result of the so-called Relief Act. The ryot will starve at the first bad season, because there will be no capitalist from whom he can borrow. I am told that "with a summary procedure for the recovery of its loans and the security of the land for its recovery, we fail to see the possibility" of the failure of the agricultural bank. A joint-stock corporation seldom makes an indulgent creditor. Dividends must be made out, and shares must be maintained at a premium; and at the first failure to pay an instalment the ryot would be sold up. Then, instead of hating the Soukar, he would hate the Government, who is not only a hard landlord, but would also become a severe money-lender. Let the Soukar have substantial security for his debt, and let him have a cheap and rapid mode of recovery, and the rate of interest must fall without the aid of any agricultural bank. It ought always to be borne in mind that Government interference in the transactions of its subjects is always in itself an evil. The ryot is driven to borrow money because our revenue system is too rigid, and because our enhancements in the Dekkhan were too high, having been made on an erroneous forecast of prices for the next thirty years. These are the evils which have to be corrected, and which the present Government are attempting to correct. After they have done this the Government will have leisure to attend to Utopian schemes.

However, the surly critic will justly remark [...] season. But your faithful scribe gets tired of doing nothing more than chronicling small-beer. Sports have been the order of the day during the past week. We have had our second Regatta. Just before the races began a heavy shower fell, and this prevented many from going to see them. In the first heat there were three boats:—

1	2	3
Jopp	Prendergast	Jones
Gordon	S. D. Gordon	Parker
Nugent	Macdougall	Hume
Str., Steele	Str., Inglefield	Str., LeMesurier
Cox, Mrs. Rowlandson	Cox, Miss A. Bayley	Cox Mrs. LeMesurier

It was thought by the too, too clever ones that the race lay between Inglefield's boat and Le Mesurier's, but Steele's boat, well stroked, won easily. It had the advantage of having no passenger. The second heat brought out two boats:—

1	2
Kerr	Voethel
Hodgkinson	Leach
Martin	Cahusac
Str., Pickwood	Str., Le Quesne
Cox, Miss Bayley	Cox, Miss Selby

Pickwood's boat was the favourite, and justified its backers by winning by a length. The last heat was between Pickwood's boat and Steele's. Near the finishing post Pickwood put on one of those spurts for which he is famous, but he could not pick up Steele, who won a well-fought race.

The Badminton Tournament has provided much excitement. The sheds have every morning been crowded with warm partizans of both sexes. The first exciting contest was between Mrs. Rowlandson and Major Hume and Miss Jefferson and Mr. Jopp, C.S. The latter were given points, and, after a good contest, won. However, the winners had to lower their colours to Mrs. Holland and Mr. Gordon. The final contest now lay between them and Mrs. Vidal and Professor Cooke. Strong and vigorous were the arguments as to who were going to win. However, the match proved a hollow affair, for the murderous manner in which the expert Professor drives the shuttle-cock into the face of his opponent proved fatal. Sundry lawn-tennis matches are now in progress, and there is not the slightest fear that, at Poona, all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy.

There has been a good deal of play during the last few days. People from all parts of the Presidency and remote corners of India are at present staying here; and old friends from Guzerat, who have come either to play or see the match between the North and South, are calling all day, and they would regard it as a subtle joke if we asked them to leave us in peace that we might do our work. The cricket match between North and South used to be the great event of the season, but of late years its popularity has declined. However, this year the match has excited the keenest interest, and a considerable number of inhabitants and visitors were present on Monday to watch the game. The South won the toss, and elected to go in first. Our best men had to retire rapidly—Steele, bowled by Wilkins, for 7; Shewan, generally good for runs, bowled by Wilkins, 6; and our Captain—Eccles—had to depart for what Shakspere calls an 0 without a figure, bowled by Wilkins. We began to wish that Wilkins had remained in the North. Then Fanshawe and Pottenger showed us some pretty cricket, and the former did not leave the wicket till he had scored 31, and the latter did not yield to the skill of the bowler before he had run up a score of 27. Hobday played a careful innings of 19, and caried his bat out when the South retired from the wickets with the total of 109. This score did not seem large when time was called, and only five wickets were down for 96, Holland, who had made 50, being not out. Next morning Holland had only added 2 to the North score, when he was bowled by Mull; but Wood stood fast and contributed 41 to the 175 which the North made. The South commenced their second innings, and the careful play of Eccles and Pottenger quickly ran the score up. Then Pottenger was bowled by Holland for 31. Misfortunes never come singly in cricket, as well as in life. Eccles was run out for 38, and soon afterwards Hobday was also run out for 2; and last, but not least, Fanshawe was given out leg before wicket. Time was called for 110 with only four wickets to spare, and all men felt certain that victory lay with the North. Next morning, however, Challenor proved to a younger generation how good a cricketer he is, and no amount of persuasion or artifice could compel him to leave the wicket till the last man was slain, and he carried out his bat for 42. The South made 161, a better score than was expected the previous day. The North had only 96 to make to win, and all felt they could do it. However, matters began to look promising for the South when Holland was sent away with a 0 by a shooter from Challenor, and Wilkins was caught for 9. Gell and Wood made a desperate attempt to save the game; but when the former had scored 18, Challenor discovered a weak place in his defence. Wood was obliged to carry out his bat for 22 when the North had scored only 69. Such is the fortune of war. The North were better in bowling and fielding, but they had too long a tail in batting, and they had more than their fair share of bad cricket luck. We trust to see them again next year, and if they were not our foes, we would wish them better fortune.

I hear a great game of "general post" is shortly to be played by the military authorities. The Rifle Brigade go to Mhow; the 4th, from Bombay to Deesa; the 15th, from Poona to Bombay; and the 29th to Neemuch. A regiment fresh from England will be sent to Poona, but I trust not to the Ghorepooree Barracks. The best thing Government could do would be to pay a man to set fire to these buildings: it would save a great deal of ink and paper.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798.

"I have Bonaparte's despatches now before me. Bombay, if they can get there, I know is their first object."—Lord Nelson to Governor Duncan of Bombay. Letter dated Mouths of the Nile, 9th August, 1798.

THERE is a marvellous interest in everything connected with Napoleon Bonaparte; and now that his nephew has come and gone like a dream, the interest in no way lessens, but his figure bulks bigger by contrast, for the huge train of events of which he was the creator beggars everything that has come after him. When Louis Napoleon was paving the way for empire he filled the Paris *Théâtre Historique* with gorgeous *spectacles*,—Siege of Toulon, Crossing the Alps, Plains of Italy, and the Invasion of Egypt; splendid scenic displays of war horses and fighting men, nowhere more full of startling and brilliant contrasts of East and West than when Italy was left behind for the turbans, scimitars, camels, palms, and pyramids of Egypt.

The invasion of Egypt began by the landing of the expedition, as our readers are aware, in 1798. The date was the 2nd July, and the episode of Napoleon's visit to Suez took place in December of the same year. He spent his Christmas holidays there.

SUEZ

Now the half-way house between Europe and Asia, is a place of no great antiquity, at least under its present name. (1) It is here that the traditions of thirty centuries and the wisest expositors of Holy Writ agree in fixing the *locale* of the Exodus and the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites. Volney in 1790 says:—"The ruinous condition of the houses heightens the melancholy scenery. Nobody remains at Suez but the Governor, who is a Memlook, and twelve or fourteen persons who form his household."

There are glorious sunrises and sunsets here. Everything is steeped in glowing crimson, and the red light which overspreads the barren hills of Suez has been caught by Herbert in his great fresco in the House of Lords, where Moses is seen descending from Mount Sinai with the Tables of the Law. An English lady once settled here brought out with her a quantity of English earth, of which to make a miniature garden: "a dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest," for the land hereabout seems as if the curse of God lay upon it. It has great associations, but it is a poor consolation to the exile to be told that Suez is mentioned in the Arabian Nights (2), that he is living on the site of Cleopatris, of Arsinoe, or of Kolzium, nay, even that it was here that the angel of the Lord found Hagar by a fountain of water on the way to Shur. Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? They say that it is full of vermin. The king of the fleas keeps his court at Tiberias, but he has some most wicked vicegerents at Suez, which seem to combine the poison of Asia with the pungency and active habits of modern Europe. Everybody seems to notice this. Pococke, in his "Description of the East and other countries," 1737, says, "full of bugs and vermin;" and Sir Charles Napier, reduced to skin and bone in 1851, as we can verify, a "bearded vision," the mere atomy of a man, apparently far beyond the reach of insect attacks, utters these portentous words: "bugs abound." No traveller remains longer than he can help at Suez. An American once went over to the Wells of Moses. He was never seen again,—spirited away by the boatmen or others to the world to come. But this is the Suez of the past.

HIS VISIT AND SCHEMES.

Bonaparte left Cairo on the 24th December with 100 horse and 200 foot, and on the 25th was at Suez. His reasons for visiting Suez we will see. He was the first man who took the Suez Canal out of the region of myth and dreamland, and gave a practical turn to it by taking with him a body of engineers. They mapped the course of the ancient canal and surveyed the ground deemed practicable for a new one; and when Lepere presented his report Bonaparte uttered these prophetic words:—"*La chose est grande; ce ne sera pas moi qui, maintenant pourra l'accomplir, mais le gouvernement turc trouvera peut-etre un jour sa gloire dans l'execution de ce projet.*" When Bonaparte came to Suez his fortunes were at a low ebb: his army, in a hostile country, was full of murmurs and discontent; and on the 1st August, 1798, the French fleet was destroyed in the battle of the Nile.

It was amid these disasters that in the last days of 1798 Bonaparte came to Suez. One would say that he had other work cut out for him than to drink water from the Wells of Moses, or hold communications with the monks of Mount Sinai. It is believed that during these five days that he was in the desert he revolved great schemes. He most probably resolved upon the invasion of Syria which immediately took place, and the invasion of England in 1803 which did not take place. The idea of a canal through the Isthmus had taken possession of him; for he reasoned in this way, that if France were in possession of a ship-canal the power of England in India would be broken. This idea never left him, and he often recurred to it in conversations with Sir Hudson Lowe at Saint Helena. We may well therefore believe that it was on the shores of Suez, with his eye towards the Red Sea, that this man in grey coat, and arms akimbo, with all hope of communicating with France cut off, hemmed in as he was like a wild beast of unconquerable will, meditated and projected great schemes on the fate of India.

He fortified Suez, the Wells of Moses, and Tor; transported gunboats on the backs of camels from Boulak; surveyed each shore of the Gulf of Suez as far as Shadwan (3); saw with his falcon eye our troubles, Mysore and Mahratta; saw the unprotected coast of Guzerat, with its rich harvests, food for man and beast; wrote letters to the Shereef of Mecca, the Imaum of Muscat, and Tippoo Sahib of Seringapatam,—mere pasteboard and waste-paper all of them. The sepoys came from Bombay with Baird from the South, and Abercrombie came from the North; and in March, 1801, when the Highlanders, drenched with sea-water, rushed up the sand-hills of Aboukir, they turned the tide of French invasion, or, as Alison hath it, "delivered Egypt from the Republican yoke and decided in its ultimate consequences the fate of the civilised world."

"Highlanders! Remember Egypt," were Sir John Moore's last words at Corunna. So say we, all of us, highlanders and lowlanders.

CROSSES THE RED SEA.

At 3 a.m., 28th December, Bonaparte set out from Suez on his way to the Wells of Moses, "out of respect for Moses." He took 60 foot and as many of the 100 horse as could conveniently accompany him. The cavalcade crossed the Red Sea, at the spot he assigned to the Exodus, and returned to Suez the same night. Being rather late, they made a narrow escape, for they came across the Gulf lower down, where the water was deeper. That there was some confusion, disorder, and shouting in the darkness, and that General Caffarelli's wooden leg insisted on swimming seems undoubted. That there was danger is proved by a native guide lingering behind, doubling the Gulf, and returning by land to Suez next morning. The following despatch is new to us on the *contretemps*, and corroborates the statement that General Caffarelli became one of the Horse Marines:—

3819, au Général Berthier.
Quartier-général, au Caire, 29 nivose an vii,
9th January, 1799.

Le Citoyen Louis, guide à cheval, est nommé brigadier.

Il lui sera fait présent d'un sabre sur lequel sera ecrit, sur un côte. "*Le général Bonaparte au guide à cheval Louis;*" sur l'autre côte *passage de la mer Rouge.*

BONAPARTE.
Dépôt de la guerre.

Note.—Ce guide avait sauvé le général Caffarelli, dont le cheval, s'était abattu au passage de la mer Rouge. (4).

We give Kinglake's description from that most delightful of all books of Eastern travel, *Eothen*, 1836:—

"Napoleon stayed five days at Suez. He made an attempt to follow the supposed footsteps of Moses, by passing the creek at this point; but it seems, according to the testimony of the people of Suez, that he and his horsemen managed the matter in a way more resembling the failure of the Egyptians than the success of the Israelites. The people at Suez declare that Napoleon parted from his horse, got thoroughly submerged, and was only fished out by the assistance of the people on shore."

There is a charming *naïvete* about this, and it contains such a good joke for Englishmen that even Bourrienne's narrative, eye-witness as he was, and the accuracy of a despatch, ought not to be allowed to impair it.

STATE OF FEELING IN BOMBAY.

Geographically, Suez is a great distance from Bombay, politically it is very near, though Arabia lies between, a block so mighty as to cover an area almost as great as that of India itself(5); and though there were no telegrams in those days, the sound of these great events soon penetrated to Western India. Early in January, 1800, General Stuart writes a long letter to the Bombay Government on the unprotected state of these coasts and of Surat. Every movement in Egypt was known to us here. Spies, secret agents, renegades (their letters may still be read) made us *au fait*. So when the venue was changed to Syria and the cry in India was "the Persian Gulf," we were prepared. People then did not need Robert Hall's passionate appeal "Recollect for a moment his invasion o Egypt." The fact was patent to us night and day. The pressing of cotton still went on (6), and ships were laden for China. But where were the convoys? Scouring the seas in search of that mysterious French fleet which was seen one day at Ceylon, and again at the Isle of France. The mind was on the tenter-hooks, and Sunday gave no rest. When members of Council were at prayers in the Cathedral, they were nudged on the elbow to come *ek dum* to a meeting of Council next door. The editors of the *Courier* and *Gazette*—for both papers then existed—were warned to publish neither arrival nor departure, nor that which was expected. A man was stationed on the mast-head of the Suffolk, at the harbour mouth, on the outlook night and day. There was quite a flutter among the merchants when tenders were asked for the Egyptian Expedition. Charles Forbes opens the ball. Then comes Bruce, Fawcett and Co., and Charles Adamson with his big ship. "To all those conversant with shipping it is a point universally known, that small vessels are navigated with much greater expense than large ones." Undeniable. Arthur Wellesley was here, and had he gone in the vessel intended for him, he would never have been heard of. We need not ask whence all this excitement. Napoleon had been at Suez; and the reader of the commonest history-books can see what Bonaparte *did* after this, and he will estimate what his capabilities then were. For who could tell? The world was then in the throes of revolution, and it was an open question whether the vessel of the English State in India might not go down in a sea of anarchy. Nelson, Wellington, and Abercrombie, each in his own sphere, backed by the wisdom of English statesmen and the resources of the English nation, solved for us, under Almighty Providence, the momentous question.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The two Napoleons, uncle and nephew, I. and III., had much to do with the Suez Canal. We have seen that Bonaparte was the first to put the idea into a tangible shape. Of this the proofs are incontestible, for why did he come to Suez? And Louis Napoleon gave it such material and political assistance as was possible to him. These two men were, in a sense, the Alpha and Omega of the Canal; and had Ferdinand Lesseps erected a monument to either of the Bonapartes as high as the Colossus of Rhodes, he would but have followed the instincts of nature and the dictates of reason, which govern the mass of mankind. But Lesseps is not an ordinary man, and does not work by ordinary methods, or he would have been content with the geographical limits which had been assigned by nature to two seas since the birth of time. He did not make the canal to break the power of England in India or destroy her commerce. Bonaparte to him was merely the shadow of a name, and his nephew a convenient instrument to accomplish his designs. Thus it was when he had brought this great work to a triumphant conclusion, and when any other Frenchman full of Egyptian memories might think of Napoleon, Cæsar, or Alexander "the brave youth of Macedon," he bethought himself of a poor but honest Englishman (7) who did much in his day to create and further overland traffic, and who spent prodigally his substance, his health, yea, his very life in its accomplishment, "in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in hunger, thirst, cold, heat, and nakedness."

But what has all this to do with Bombay? Everything in the world. Bombay has good cause of congratulation in this matter. Waghorn organised, worked, and completed the overland traffic for mails, and we rather think also for passengers, himself, his sole support being the Bombay Steam Committee. This was from 1831 to 1834,—three years on his own hook before the British Government touched it with its little finger. It was then the East India Company, and its Directors, almost to a man, and the Post-office authorities, frowned upon him and his work. But when fortune deserted him, Bombay came to his aid (8). The Chamber of Commerce was established in 1838. Chairman—Harry George Gordon. Committee—Peter Ewart, Thomas Lancaster, John Skinner, Thomas Cardwell, G. S. King, and others. Among the first sentences of the first report issued by—them and it redounds much to their honour—are words of encouragement to Waghorn (9). Nor did Bombay rest satisfied until the hour of victory came in 1845, when his messengers ran up the stairs in Leadenhall-street with a letter for the Directors "delivered in thirty days."

Are these things we should willingly let die? If we should, the statue of Waghorn erected and consecrated by the genius of Lesseps stands at Suez to remind us of them, and mute and motionless as it is, seems to beckon the fleets of nations from the Eastern Seas to new enterprise.

"The time shall come when ship-boys e'en shall scorn
To have Alcides fable on their lips;
Seas yet unnamed, with realms unknown adorn
Your charts, and with their fame your pride eclipse.
Then the bold Argo of all future ships
Shall circumnavigate and circle sheer
Whate'er blue Tethys in her girdle clips;
Victorious rival of the sun's career,
And measure e'en of earth the whole stupendous sphere."

THE FORBES LOANS.

The carrying on of war now-a-days seems a more complicated and difficult task than in the days of our grandfathers. Everything is now, no doubt, on a larger scale. But we are apt to forget that they had few of the appliances of modern science, and that steam, by land and sea, has reduced the transport of men and material to wonderful simplicity. Any one who saw the water tanks, the compressed hay, and the elephants embarking with the Abyssinian Expedition, will have a faint idea of the difficulties of Sir David Baird's in 1801, in *sailing* ships and without these appliances. The Duke, indeed, while in Western India, was in a perpetual state of unrest, crying out for provisions for his men and forage for his animals. "The troops must have regular supplies of provisions at command, or misfortune or disgrace will be the consequence" (10). Hence we find that the deaths among the cattle on the march were few and far between. This result requires money; and owing to the terrorism of the Peishwa's agents, money had crept into secret hiding-places, and the shroffs, frightened, and with good grounds, for their very lives, had decamped. We must try to realise a time when the Indian Government had no facility for raising money by loan, and when she was not strong enough to constitute a public creditor in India, and we will come to the conclusion that the money question was the question of questions. There are no public loans to Government in India before 30th June, 1813 (11) Twice, in his public despatches to the Governor-General, the Duke calls his attention to the fact that a Bombay merchant had come forward to assist the Government in its hour of need. I will not condescend to go into the question that Sir Charles Forbes knew what he was doing as well as the Duke. The facts remain the same, that the Government wanted money, and Sir Charles gave them it; and everybody is supposed to know what he is doing in businesses of this kind. Did any Native Prince or merchant do, or even offer to do, what Sir Charles did? The amount was not small. At one time there was £500,000 running, equal to a million of our money, lent by Forbes and Bruce, Fawcett and Co.—for they were both interested—and this at a time of scare. It was a kind of advance to Government on their growing crop of cotton from Guzerat, teak from Malabar, sandalwood from Mangalore, at prices agreed on; money paid now, and produce taken delivery of afterwards. Interest was to be paid by Government at the rate of ¾ per cent. per month, and 2s. 6d. exchange on such amounts as might be repaid in England,—sicca rupees against 12 months' date bills, we suppose. If they gained anything on these last items, the labourer was worthy of his hire. The loans extended over two or three years. The Forbes loans enabled the war to go on when the war could not go on without them, and supplied those sinews which to the hour and the man were essential to its prosecution. Who knows if Assaye could have been fought without them.

CONCLUSION.

History, as a rule, does not recognise such subjects as we have been discussing, but it is precisely for that very reason that we discourse upon them. The facts are well enough known; and another reason why we dwell upon them is that we believe they mark distinct eras in the art of government and the progress of civilization in India in which Bombay has borne a most distinguished part. Do the Rupee Loans begin virtually with Forbes, and the Overland Traffic practically with Waghorn? Both these men died about the same time, the one rich and honoured in England (12), the other also in England, poor and in obscurity (13); but each in his own sphere contributed something to the building of the commonwealth. But the glory of the one excelleth that of the other. The fame of Forbes is local and temporary; but the name of Waghorn will last to the end of time, or to such a time, if it ever comes, when men will cease to remember the benefactors of their species.

1. 1500.
2. Lane's Arabian Nights; Story of Joodar, 1517.
3. Where the P. and O. steamer Carnatic was wrecked about a dozen years ago.
4. Correspondence de Napoleon er Tome Cinquieme, Publiée par ordre de l'Empereur Napoleon III.
5. Arabia 1,139,600 square miles, India 1,400,000 square miles.—Keith Johnstone.

(6) REPACKING AND SCREWING A BALE OF COTTON Rs. 3-3-36.

Charges for repacking and screwing a bale of cotton in Company's and warehouse-keepers' screws, viz:—

Hamalage from the present shed to the Marine Bunder or Ramooy Screws	0	0	12
Altering wrapers	0	0	16
Hemp rope	1	2	0
Stretching rope	0	0	8
Twine used in repacking, uncertain but supposing	0	0	12
Screwing bales in the screws	0	0	14
Repacking	1	0	0
Screwing	1	0	0
Twine for sewing the bale when pressed	0	0	12
Weighing at 4 reas per cwt., make per bale	0	0	14
Hamalage from any of the above screws to the bunder-head to be shipped	0	0	10
Shipping off into the boat	0	0	8
Rs.	3	3	36

ROBERT KITSON, Warehouse Keeper.
Bombay, 10th June, 1800.

7. Most likely they were acquainted with each other in Egypt.
8. Calcutta, Aug. 9, 1836.—"The Overland Mail came in two months from London to Calcutta, the first time such a thing has ever happened."—Hon. Emily Eden's Letters.
9. "Mr. Waghorn has been assured that the members of this Institution, in common with the rest of the mercantile community and the public generally, are fully sensible of the value of his exertions on the particular occasion in question of steam communication in general, which, it is hoped, will be rewarded with the encouragement and support his public-spirited labours so well deserve."—Bombay Chamber of Commerce Transactions 1838-9, Page 3.
10. Duke at Ahmednugger to Jonathan Duncan, 1803, Aug. 13.
11. Notifications relative to the Public Loans of the Government of India republished from the Government *Gazette* 1823 to 1879-1880.
12, 1859. 13, 1850.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

MOVEMENTS OF AYOUB.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

It is reported from Kandahar that Ayoub was still at Kandahar on the 30th ultimo, and he is believed to have no intention of advancing beyond Kheyl-i-Akhund.

Kazi Shamsuddin has left Kandahar in the direction of Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A BENGAL OFFICER.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, was accidentally drowned yesterday at Edenbridge whilst boating.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.

Negotiations have been resumed between Germany and the Vatican.

THE ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN GERMANY.

The German Minister of the Interior has ordered the vigorous suppression of the anti-Jewish agitation in Germany.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE ARABS.

TUNIS, SEPT. 1.

Later particulars respecting the occupation of Hamamet by the French state that the French were first defeated by the Arabs when marching on that place. The French, however, subsequently twice repulsed the Arabs, inflicting a loss on them of 1,000 in killed, and ultimately occupied the town without further opposition.

Strong reinforcements for Tunis are being embarked at Toulon and Marseilles.

NEW MEMBER FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Lowther, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for the County of Lincolnshire by a large majority, in the place of Mr. R. Laycock, Liberal member, deceased.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102 ex-d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4½ ,, do.	89¾
3 ,, Consols for account	99¾
5 ,, French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£46

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,600,000,	Dec.	£200,000
Bills Discounted	£22,700,000,	Inc.	£300,000
Bullion	£23,500,000,	Dec.	£300,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 40 per cent.

Arrivals—Kersonese, Manilla, and Helena.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 2, 6-30 A.M.

Mail-steamer Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 2, 3-55 P.M.

H. M. S. Eclipse, from Colombo, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Gutztaff.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect up to Amoy. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Gutztaff.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 1.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 75·9 Farht.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

At 6 a.m.	79·3
,, 10 a.m.	84·0
,, 2 p.m.	82·7
,, 4 p.m.	82·1

SIR STEUART BAYLEY is about to take three months' leave. His place at Hyderabad will be filled by Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S., of Berar.

MAHARAJA SIR JOYMUNGAL SINGH, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Gidhur, died suddenly on the 25th instant.

IT is stated that the Government of India are paying attention to the complaints made by the Indian Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca, that they are oppressed and ill-treated by the ship captains and authorities of the Red Sea coast from Jeddah to Suez. The Government are desirous of appointing on that coast a consular agent to whom Indian subjects may look for protection in time of need.

IT is reported that the Amir's troops when lying between Maidan and Sharkabad were put to great straits for grass, rations, &c., which the inhabitants of the country round declined to supply,—except under compulsion.

THE Punjab Northern State Railway mail-train, with letters for the steamer that left Bombay on the 16th instant, failed to catch the train leaving Lahore; so all the letters were delayed a week.

CHOLERA has broken out among the Europeans in the station of Murree, and there have been several deaths.

IT is expected that His Excellency the Viceroy will distribute the prizes at the Mayo College, Ajmere, some time during his contemplated visit in the cold weather.

A NOVEL device was resorted to the other day at Surat to obtain for a deceased person the customary religious ceremonies in his honour, the right to which he had forfeited during life. A Brahmin convicted of murdering his wife was hanged last week, the execution being carried out by dheds. His fellow-priests refused to take charge of the corpse, and had it committed to the flames by the dheds. Consequently the deceased was not entitled to have religious ceremonies performed in his honour; but his relatives found a way out of the situation by having an effigy of him burnt by Brahmins, and thus restoring to him the forfeited rights.

A NEW port for large steamers and vessels is shortly to be created at Diamond Harbour. Engineers have been deputed, and the works in connection with its construction have already commenced. On the completion of the works an officer subordinate to the Port Officer at Calculta will be appointed to take charge of the new port.

FROM the return of wild animals killed in the Madras presidency during the year 1880, we see that altogether 1,288 wild animals were slain, for which rewards to the amount of Rs. 16,579 were paid by Government. The animals comprised 130 tigers, 620 leopards, 136 cheetahs, 121 bears, 34 wolves, 104 hyænas, and 139 other animals. The number of persons killed was—7 by elephants, 108 by tigers, 44 by leopards and cheetahs, 5 by bears, and 59 by other animals; whilst the deaths of 1,182 persons were attributed to snake-bites. The number of cattle killed was 8,894, of which tigers accounted for 2,795, leopards and cheetahs for 3,303, bears for 8, wolves for 1,871, hyænas for 83, and other animals for 607; whilst only 227 head of cattle fell victims to snakes.

THE Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Bengal, in a report for 1880-81, says that "some local excitement was caused in Meherpore by designing persons informing the ryots that enhancement of rent was to be done away with, and rents reduced to the rate of one rupee for five beeghas of land." The ryots had to be disabused of this notion; which seems to have arisen from some curious reading of the Bengal Rent Bill. There have lately been renewed signs of disturbed relations between landlords and tenants in Meherpore; and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the meaning of it all has not been fully grasped by the district officers. Sir Ashley Eden thinks "there must be local causes at the bottom of the movement; and he has drawn the attention of the Commissioner to what he believes to be the real grounds of the ill-feeling of the tenantry towards the landlords in this part of the country."

THE details of the new Treasury Buildings have been finally settled at Simla by Mr. E. J. Martin, C. E., in consultation with the Financial and P. W. D. authorities, and that gentleman's plans have met with entire approval. The new offices will be erected on the site of the existing Treasury Buildings, and will consist of a main block in continuation of Loudon's Buildings, facing Government House, together with three wings at the back, the southern one looking out towards the maidan. The new edifice will provide more than ample accommodation for the Financial Secretary, the Comptroller-General, the Accountant-General, and their respective offices. The front facing Government House will be 400 feet in length, and the façades of the three wings each 160 feet. The *Englishman* says that altogether the building promises to be an ornament to Calcutta, a point in which it will differ from most of the public buildings of the town. Sanction has been accorded for the immediate prosecution of the work, and the necessary funds—the estimated cost is a little over 7 lakhs—have been allotted during the current official year. Another public building on which Mr. Martin is just now engaged is that for the Government Central Press. The plan has been drawn up, and is now under consideration by the Financial Department. The new building will be a large three-storey structure, and its main feature internally will consist of a series of large halls, the floors and roofs supported on iron columns. Residential accommodation for the Superintendent of Government Printing will also be provided on the premises. In addition to these works Mr. Martin has been called upon by Government to furnish designs for the proposed new offices of the Accountant General, P.W.D., and Director-General of Railways at Simla; and also for a new office of the Military Accounts Department to be erected in Koila Ghat-street, Calcutta.

A *Standard* telegram from New York says that it is reported from North Carolina and Virginia that the cotton crop is 3 per cent. below that of last year. Charleston reports say that out of fifty-three replies to a circular addressed to cotton-growers in South Carolina forty-five are unfavourable. Over sixty replies from Alabama are of an undecided character, while those from Mississippi range from fair to good. As to those from North Mississippi, North Arkansas, and West Tennessee out of eighty-two replies twenty-five are good, nineteen moderately good, thirty-eight poor. New Orleans reports that out of over a hundred replies from cotton-growers in Louisiana the majority state that the crop is not nearly so good or promising as that of last year. It would seem, then, from the bulk of the reports, that previous estimates of the crop were too sanguine. Drought is generally complained of, but much depends on the picking.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed the following summary of the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended the 30th June last:—"The foreign trade of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30 was as follows:—Merchandise—Exports $902,319,473; imports, $642,393,219. Compared with the previous year, the exports have increased by $66,680,815, while the imports have decreased by $25,361,527. The excess of exports over imports last year was $259,926,254, in the previous year $167,683,912. Specie movement showed a balance of $91,165,650 imported last year, against $75,891,391 the previous year. Europe is paying the remainder of the trade balance by remitting American securities."

A CURIOUS accident occurred lately on the Mersey, at the launch of the steamer Calipore, built at Laird's Works for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The vessel duly left the ways, but the momentum upon her was so great that she dashed stern first into a barque lying at anchor opposite Laird's Works. The force of the collision was so great that the stern of the steamer was greatly injured, while the barque was cut into a considerable way. The latter sank, and the crew had scarcely time to escape on board the tug Columbus, which came to their rescue. The barque was named the Gladstone, and was about to sail from the Mersey with a cargo of salt.

THE *Standard* says the Island of Ascension is to be abandoned as a sanatarium, and the establishment reduced to the modest dimensions consistent with its future position as a small coal depôt. The same report has arisen at intervals any time during the last sixty years; but in the present instance its origin is not without official sanction. Indeed, the wonder must be, not that this huge cinder in the South Atlantic is at last to revert to the humble function of a fuel yard, but that year after year it has continued to absorb forty thousand pounds of British money, and to cause three generations of British seamen to grow weary of the world. Once on a time, though eight hundred and fifty miles distant from St. Helena, it might have served, with Tristan da Cunha, thirteen hundred miles further to the south, as a spot from which to watch over the Imperial prisoner in the former island. But since 1821 it has been the "white elephant" of the Admiralty. It nurtures nothing save turtle and wideawakes. It cannot even supply itself with water, and mutton and vegetables have to be carried across the sea for the sustenance of the sailors and marines who form its sole population and garrison. There is, indeed, a pretence of making it a sanatarium for the feverstricken folk from the West African Bights; but any advantages which it possesses in this respect are afforded in an infinitely higher degree by St. Helena. Still, having once taken possession of it, more than three hundred years after Juan de Nova discovered it on Ascension-day, we could not quit it, lest some other nation hungering for a heap of slag in mid-ocean might use it as a *point d'appui* against our eastern-bound merchantmen. Accordingly, "the tender to H. M. S. Flora" continues to figure in the Navy List, to the wonder of simple-minded people, who are astonished at the antiquity of the Flora, and above all, at the perennial vigour of her tender. In reality, by a naval conventionalism, this is the name under which Ascension is entered in the official records. At one time there was a Flora, and when anchored here the island was her storehouse; but though the modern representative of that vessel is now stationed at the Cape, the Admiralty still continues to consider the island as the tender of the ship which, once on a time, moored off its rocky shores. Ascension is, indeed, a terrestrial man-of-war, inhabited by sailors and marines, governed by a naval captain, and ruled according to the strictest naval discipline. There are no "clocks" on the Island, only "bells." No one gets food, only "rations," which he cooks not in a kitchen, but in a "galley," and keeps not in a pantry, but in a "locker." All offences are tried by the captain on the "quarter-deck"—which happens to be his office—and all lights must be "dowsed" by ten at night. Kroomen get dinner "under weigh," "swab out" the "cabins," and "holystone" the "decks" of the church and hospital; while, so thoroughly is the fiction of Ascension being a ship kept up, that the population of the island are entered in the Navy List as "crew of the Flora tender," and the officers doomed to this cinder-heap, under the thraldom of Lord Northbrook, receive full pay, and have their days of tribulation counted as active service afloat.

THE United States expedition fitted out by Mr. Gordon Bennet not having been heard of for two years, and the Government having sent the Corwin last year through Behring Strait in search of her without gleaning any tidings, last June the Rodgers was despatched, commanded by Lieutenant Berry, and provisioned for four years, though expected to return in two years. Lieut. Berry is instructed to search along the coasts of Northern Siberia, Herald Island, and Wrangel Land. Two other Government expeditions are preparing, and it seems that they are to depart this summer, one for Lady Franklin Bay *viâ* Smith Sound, the other for Point Barrow *viâ* Behring Strait. These parties are to be maintained as observing stations for four years, and will be visited by a supply ship each summer. The station at Lady Franklin Bay will be established at the most suitable point, north of the 81st parallel, contiguous to the coal seam discovered by the English in 1875. The party will consist of three lieutenants, eight sergeants, three corporals, and four privates of the army, the commander being Lieutenant Greely. It is doubtful whether Lady Franklin Bay can be reached by steamer every year, but there is little doubt of reaching Point Barrow. In case the relief vessel is unable to reach Lady Franklin Bay in 1882, she will cache a portion of her supplies and all her letters at the most notherly point she attains on the east coast of Grinnell Land, and establish a small depôt of supplies at Littleton Island. Notices of the locality of such depôts will be left at one or all of the following places, viz., Cape Hawks, Cape Sabine, and Cape Isabella. In case no vessel reaches the station in 1882, the vessel sent in 1883 will remain in Smith's Sound until there is danger of its closing by ice; and, on leaving, will land all her supplies and a party at Littleton Island, which party will be prepared for a winter's stay, and will be instructed to send sledge parties up the east side of Grinnell Land to meet this party. If not visited in 1882, Lieutenant Greely will abandon his station not later than September 1, 1883; and will retreat southwards by boat, following closely the east coast of Grinnell Land, until the relieving vessel is met, or Littleton Island is reached.

"MACPHERSON" MEMORIAL.

THE following is a list of additional contributions to the Congregational Fund:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Mr Valentine Reid	100	Mr Pritchard	10
,, James Bapty	100	Mrs Pritchard	10
,, R Scott	50	,, Coleman	10
,, J Neuberg	50	Mr Allan	10
,, J B Neuberg	25	,, W Saunders	5
Mrs F A Spencer	25	,, W W Saunders	5
,, Coulter	20	,, Robert Saunders	5
Mr Essai	20	,, Chas. Saunders	5

Total.. 450

Previously acknowledged.. 2,212

Total.. 2,662

GEO. R. SPENCER,
Honorary Treasurer.

Sept. 2.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *versus* MOFUSSIL.

FINE weather favoured the players in the Mofussil match yesterday. There was only one short shower of rain, and it did not stop the play for more than five minutes. This is a match in which twelve of the Bombay Gymkhana are pitted against an equal number of chosen cricketers from all parts of the Presidency, and some of whom come from remote district stations where there is very little practice at cricket to be had. But they have acquired, all of them a love for, and most of them considerable proficiency in the royal game, during their school and college days at home, and are always glad to join in a match when the chance offers. All the members of the Mofussil team in the present match have had some practice during the last week or two, every one of them having played against Bombay in the North *vs.* South match at Poona, or against Bombay at Ahmedabad, and they were considered to form a strong twelve.

There was a good gathering of spectators yesterday, a few enthusiastic admirers of the game watching the play all through, from under the shade of the tents or of the trees which surround the Gymkhana ground, while in the evening there was quite a large gallery. A number of ladies took advantage of the special accommodation provided for them; but not so many as there was room for. The ladies of Bombay do not appear to take so warm an interest in the glorious game of cricket as it deserves. The band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance from half-past four till play closed for the day, and enlivened the proceedings with some excellent music.

The Bombay Captain (Wyer) won the toss, and elected to bat first, going himself to the wicket with Forrest as his *vis à vis*. The bowling was commenced by Adams, whose second ball Wyer hit to square leg for two; and the same batsmen scored a single before the over was finished, thus getting the first ball also from the bowler at the other end, Wilkins. During this over, the second in the match, and when only three runs had been scored, a wicket was lost by Forrest being run out in attempting a run for a short hit by Wyer to the on. Adams, a left-handed man, fielding at short leg, got the ball sharp, and returned it quickly to the wicket keeper, who knocked off the bails while Forrest was still two or three yards out of his ground. One for 3, and Forrest had scored nothing. In fact, he had only had one ball. Hills, who went in next, was not long before he troubled the scorers, putting the first ball he received (from Wilkins) through the slips for a single, and hitting the second (from Adams) to leg for one more. Two other overs followed with a couple of singles to each batsman, when Adams sent down the first maiden, an example which Wilkins followed at his next attempt. Adams nearly accomplished another over without a run, but Hills spoiled the maiden by putting the last ball neatly away to leg for one. The same batsman played four balls in succession from Wilkins for nothing, and then hit the fifth to square leg for three. He next hit Adams to square leg for two, and in the succeeding over he placed a similar number by a hit in the same direction against the credit of Wilkins' bowling analysis. But directly afterwards the bowler had his revenge, Hills putting a ball nicely into square-leg's hands. The fielder lost the ball once, but caught it again before it reached the ground. Two wickets were now down for 19 runs. Hills had put together 13. Wyer up to this point had scored only 5. Moore having taken Forrest's place, a change was made in the bowling, Wood going on instead of Adams. Wyer received his first over, and did nothing with the first four balls; but he put away the last to square leg for a single—an unfortunate run for him, as it turned out, for he had to take Wilkins' next over, and he put the fourth up towards square leg much in the same way as Hills had done a few minutes previously, and was caught by Adams. Three for 20; last man 6. Young went in next and took the last ball of the over. Wilkins had bowled two maiden overs in succession, with a wicket in each. Moore scored five, and Young three, off the next two overs; and then several maidens followed. Young at last broke the spell by a fine long drive to the on; but it lost him his wicket. Knowing his hitting powers, Wilkins had got a man placed well out for him, and the ball went straight into Holland's hands, and was held. Four for 30. Nicholson, who succeeded Young, commenced with a pretty cut for two off the first over he received; but he stayed at the wicket only a very short time, being bowled in attempting a slog at a straight one from Wilkins. Tennent, the next man in, scored two runs off the first ball bowled to him, and soon after, Moore having added a single or two in the interim, Tennent got Wood away to square leg for three. Rain came on heavily at this point, and a halt was made; but the shower lasted only a few minutes, and the players were soon in the field again. It was Wilkins' over, and his fourth ball (a slow and a Yorker) bowled Tennent, who evidently was not in form. Lang followed, and began well by hitting a loose ball from Wood to the off for four. This was the signal for another change in the bowling, and after another over, Gell went on in place of Wood. Moore secured one run, and Lang two, off his first over. Moore, during Wilkins' next over put a ball up between the wickets, but it was just out of the reach of the bowler, and he escaped; and a little later Lang lifted a ball rather in the direction of point, but also just out of reach of the fielder. At half-past one, when the score stood at 56, an adjournment took place for tiffin.

Play was resumed about 2-30. Wilkins, who had been bowling very steadily and well before tiffin, showed that neither his eye nor his hand was out now, and recommenced with a maiden. Gell had only one over after tiffin, when he was relieved by Holland. Directly afterwards Gell missed Lang at cover point, but the batsman's life was not lengthened materially by this reprieve, Wilkins bowling him in his next over with a slow Yorker—a ball with a strong family likeness to the one that disposed of Tennent. Walker followed Lang, and seemed to be in fair form, but was not lucky, being run out, after he had been a very short time in, while attempting to run two for a square leg hit that only offered a safe one. Campbell was Moore's next companion, and while they were together Moore was let off twice, once at short leg and the second time at the wickets. Running out to a slow bowled by Wilkins he gave Hobday a splendid chance to stump him; but the wicket-keeper did not handle the ball promptly, and the batsman had time to get back in his ground. The next ball Moore put away for two, and the next he gave a chance (but certainly a hot one) to point, which was not taken advantage of. At 82 another change in the bowling was tried, Wood going on again in place of Holland; and in his second over Lawrence (third man) caught Campbell—a very fine catch, made close to the ground, with the left hand. This was the first wicket—and the only one—credited to any other bowler than Wilkins during the innings. Nine for 86. Harrison joined Moore, but the latter's time had come to go over to the majority of his side, and he was clean bowled in Wilkins' next over. Moore had been at the wickets a long time, and played a very steady careful innings for his top score of 34. Ten for 86. Ryan, the last man, hit about him freely, and aided by Harrison, raised the score ten points before he was bowled by Wilkins, the total of the innings being 96. Wilkins bowled extremely well throughout, and took eight of the eleven wickets (two being run out and the other credited to Wood) for 36 runs. The innings closed at ten minutes to four o'clock.

After an interval of a quarter of an hour the Mofussil Captain (Boevey) sent in Shewan and Leach, the former of whom took the first ball from Wyer. The first over was a maiden, and the second (by Ryan, who bowled from the pavilion end), ditto. Shewan got a 3 to leg off the second ball of Wyer's next over; but directly afterwards his promising career was cut short by Harrison taking him nicely at the wickets, off Ryan. Hobday joined Leach, who began, like Shewan, with a 3 (a neat cut off Ryan), and who like Shewan soon came to an untimely end, Moore (third man) catching a ball which he skied, from the same bowler. Two for 10. Holland followed, and he and Hobday played for a time carefully, and added runs slowly. With the score at 16, off the second ball of Ryan's eighth over, Forrest missed Hobday badly at long on; but only three more had been added when the same batsman put one of Wyer's into the hands of cover point, who stuck to it. Three for 19. Gell, the next man, made a merry commencement by hitting Wyer to leg for three. Ryan sent down a maiden, which made the fifth in succession. At this time only four runs had been made off Ryan's bowling, and he had taken two wickets. Gell, in the following over, got another 3 off Wyer, who, however, succeeded in scattering Holland's stumps the very next ball with a Yorker. Four for 26. Wilkins followed next, and opened his account with the scorers by prettily cutting off Wyer for 3. The third ball of Ryan's 12th over Wilkins skied towards short leg, but the fielder having some distance to run for the catch, it was missed. The last ball of the same over, however, took a wicket, Harrison taking Gell very smartly at the wicket. The Mofussil had now lost five wickets: and their total was only 32. Wood joined Wilkins, who soon after cut each bowler prettily for 3. The ball being thrown in rather loosely from cover point, the batsmen tried to run one for the overthrow, with the result that Wood was run out. Six for 39. Boevey joined Wilkins, who added three more to his score, and then, slogging at a slow "head-ball" from Ryan, sent it straight up into the air, and it was caught by Harrison at the wicket. Seven for 42. Kennedy, the next man, was bowled by Wyer the first ball; and directly afterwards (5-35) stumps were drawn for the day, the Mofussil score standing still at 42. Boevey is not out, and there remain J. M. Campbell and Adams to bat.

At present, of course, the odds are in favour of Bombay, but the second day's play (to-day) may tell a different tale, as it did in the Bombay *vs.* Poona match a week or two since.

Appended are the full scores and bowling analysis:—

(SCORES.)

BOMBAY, 1ST INNINGS.

M R Wyer, ct Adams b Wilkins	6
L R W Forrest, run out	0
J J Hills, ct Adams b Wilkins	13
J Moore, b Wilkins	34
W M Tennent, b Wilkins	5
W E Young, ct Holland b Wilkins	3
E F Nicholson, b Wilkins	2
W Lang, b Wilkins	12
A C Walker, run out	2
R S Campbell, ct Lawrence b Wood	4
A G Harrison, not out	3
J Ryan, b Wilkins	7
l. b. 4, w. 1	5
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls.	runs.	maidens.	wickets.	wides.
Adams	30	11	1	0	0
Wilkins	155	36	14	8	0
Wood	95	29	4	1	0
Gell	20	8	0	0	0
Holland	25	7	2	0	1

MOFUSSIL, 1ST INNINGS.

A Shewan, ct Harrison b Ryan	3
E E Leach, ct Moore b Ryan	5
Capt Hobday, ct Young b Wyer	1
W J Holland, b Wyer	1
H G Gell, ct Harrison, b Ryan	8
A D Wilkins, ct Harrison b Ryan	13
P A Wood, run out	0
A C Boevey, not out	0
W F Kennedy, b Wyer	0
E Lawrence, not out	0
J M Campbell and J B D Adams—to bat.	
l. b.	4
	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls.	runs.	maidens.	wickets.
Wyer	79	29	5	3
Ryan	75	9	10	4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Mofussil, 11 a. m.

Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Athena, from Cardiff; Nyanza (s), put back from sea; Hispania (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Hungaria(s), Hongkong; Wachusett, New York; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to Kurrachee.

FOOTBALL MATCH.—The football match that was to have come off yesterday was postponed.

KEROSINE-OIL.—The American ship Wachusett, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, brought 49,500 cases of kerosine-oil.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson will lecture to-day at 5-15 p.m. precisely. Subject: "The liberty of the Press, &c."

RAINFALL AT PALI.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway return of rainfall shows that up to the 31st August 36 inches 91 cents. was registered at Pali.

RAINFALL AT DABHOI.—H. H. the Gaekwar's State Line's return of rainfall shows that up to the 27th of August 37 inches 66 cents. of rain was registered at Dabhoi.

PUT BACK FROM SEA.—The steamer Nyanza, which sailed for Zanzibar on the 1st instant, put back from sea on the same day, owing to the ship having taken in a good deal of water in consequence of one of the fore ports being left open.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Shiva Dhacka, a Hindoo lad, about twelve years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two pairs of shoes, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Bagoo Amrit. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—Richard Rudd, a seaman of the steamship Loch Rannoch, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of absenting himself from that vessel, of which he is an articled seaman, without leave or any reasonable cause. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—Mrs. Janet Margaret Gillet appeared yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan and obtained a summons against her husband Mr. James Judkins Gillet, an engine-driver in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, to show cause for refusing to maintain complainant, she being his lawful wife. The summons was made returnable on the 9th instant.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Babajee Succaram, described as a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, on four separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles, the property of four persons. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. Another noted character named Adum Sugen was also yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, upon ten different charges, of theft. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which will assemble at the New Secretariat (first storey) at 11 a. m. on Monday, the 5th instant, to be examined in the native languages:—Hindustani, Captain C.S. Shephard, Royal Lancers Regiment, and Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant G. T. Jones, R. E.; Lieutenant J. C. Swann, 1st Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant R. A. Baker, 25th Punjab N. I.; and 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Carleton, Royal Lancers Regiment.

THE S. P. C. A.—The following donations and subscriptions have been offered to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 2nd inst:—*Donations*.—Dayall Ratansee, Esq., Rs. 30; Nowrosjee Ratanjee Cooper, Esq., Rs. 25; Mathooradass Lavjee, Esq., Rs. 15; Pestonjee Jamsetjee, Esq., Rs. 15; Atmaram Jeenabhoy, Esq., Rs. 2. *Subscriptions*.—H. Conder, Esq., Rs. 10; G. Manson, Esq., Rs. 10; M. R. W., Rs. 10; E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., Rs. 10; A Jain, Rs. 5; Bande Khoda, Rs. 5; Framjee Temuljee Mirza, Esq., Rs. 2; Pestonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Esq., Rs. 2.

THE CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MAHOMEDAN GIRL.—On Thursday last at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the case Abdool Sattar *vs.* Bunnobee, woman, and her two sons, named Baboo Lall and Papa Meah, who stand charged with kidnapping complainant's wife, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Morojee Kashinath appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. Mr. Morojee Kashinath intimated to the magistrate that the police had not as yet succeeded in tracing the girl, and applied for a further adjournment. Mr. Davar opposed the application, contending that there was not a particle of evidence adduced to implicate his clients in the matter, and that the complainant had had ample time granted him to prove his case. The magistrate held that the production of the girl was essential to the maintenance of the charge, and as the girl could not be traced by the police, he would order the discharge of the defendants; the complainant being at liberty to revive the prosecution on further evidence being obtained, and the girl being traced. The defendants were thereupon discharged.

PILGRIMS TO DWARKA.—A correspondent draws attention to the hardships suffered by the pilgrims to Dwarka, a sacred place of the Hindoos:—"Between Dwarka and Goorghaut there is a creek about two-and-a-half miles long, within the territories of both the Gaekwar and the Jamnuggur Sirkars. At great expense Thucker Visram Mowjee about two years ago caused a raised road and an embankment to be built along the length of the creek; and, when it was completed, he made it over to the two Sirkars, on condition that it was to be maintained and thoroughly repaired at their joint expense. Owing to the heavy rains this year, the road was flooded to a depth of about 12 feet, and was in consequence very much damaged. It was a very useful road both to the pilgrims to Dwarka and to the dumb animals that used it; and as thousands of people pass and repass this road, now in a very bad state, the inconvenience and hardships to which the pilgrims are subjected may be easily imagined. It is therefore to be hoped that the Dewans of the Gaekwar and Jamnuggur Sirkars will turn their immediate attention to this public grievance, which calls for a prompt remedy, and thereby earn the blessings of the thousands of pilgrims who are at present great sufferers in consequence of the deplorable condition of the road in question."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Aug. 27, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	70,553	0	0
Merchandise	3,64,139	0	0
Electric Telegraph	7,936	0	0
Total Rs.	4,42,628	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs.	2,97,473	0	0
Increase	1,45,155	0	0

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	64	22	68	65	62	15	68	17
Sept. 1 Thursday	0	36	..		..		..	
2 Friday	..		0	22	0	13	0	9
Total	64	58	68	87	62	28	68	26
Sept. 2, 1880	44	6	46	93	39	61	43	55

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st September 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·767
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	447
Fall of Rain*	0·36
Total fall during month	0·36
,, ,, ,, year	64·58

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT (2nd September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·595	83·0	W S W	28	0·00
Surat	·783	82·1	W	8	0·00
Bombay	·850	84·0	W S W	20	0·25
Ratnagiri	·902	83·4	S W fresh.	..	0·24
Karwar	·930	82·1	W fresh.	..	0·16
Mangalore	·947	81·1	S W	2	0·01
Calicut	·950	79·6	calm.	3	0·00
Cochin	·959	82·5	N W	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·856	82·0	S W	..	0·18
Madras	·900	82·0	S W	7	1·10
Negapatam	·903	86·5	S W	6	0·00

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT.)

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF A COMMISSION AGENT.

JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED VS. SHRIRAM SALIGRAM.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 31,200, damages sustained by the plaintiff in respect of breaches of contract and misdeeds of the defendant, and to restrain defendant from prosecuting a suit in the Subordinate Judge's court at Khangaum against the plaintiff, and for an order directing the defendant to plead his claim in that suit as a set-off in this suit. Mr. Starling and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the defendant.

Mr. Starling opened the plaintiff's case. On the 5th August, 1879, the defendant agreed with the plaintiff, in Bombay, to act as his paid commission agent for the purchase and sale of bales of cotton at Khangaum up to 26th March, 1880. The contract was afterwards varied by mutual agreement, in that the rate of commission payable by the plaintiff was reduced. The defendant, through his firm in Bombay, acted as such agent, but on the 15th February, 1880, without sufficient cause and without giving any notice to the plaintiff, he refused to continue to act as agent, whereby plaintiff had sustained damages to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. After the breach of the contract, the defendant misconducted himself as such agent, whereby the plaintiff sustained further damage to the extent of about Rs. 1,200. Notwithstanding these claims of the plaintiff, the defendent filed a suit against him in the court at Khangaum, situated in the Native State of His Highness the Nizam, alleging that plaintiff was indebted to him in Rs. 1,400 for the balance of an account for money paid by defendant at Khangaum. The plaintiff is not a resident of Khangaum, nor did he carry on business there. The written statement alleged that Shriram Saligram, sued in this suit, was not an individual, but a firm composed of twelve partners, who carried on business at Khangaum under the abovementioned name, and at Bombay under the name of Motilal Balkissondas. The defendants stated that the allegations of the plaint were false, and had been invented for the purpose of delaying the hearing of the suit against the plaintiff at Khangaum. The plaintiff, on the 12th July, 1880, obtained a rule *nisi* for an injunction staying the Khangaum suit. He delayed the hearing of the rule, and tried to compel the defendants to bring their books of account down to Bombay for inspection. The rule was subsequently argued, and dismissed with costs; and after a hearing of the Khangaum suit a decree was passed against the plaintiff for Rs. 1,463-8, with interest and costs. The defendants said that the plaintiff had an agent at Khangaum named Keshowjee Mooljee, who left suddenly in March, 1880, in consequence of the plaintiff having got into difficulties in his speculations and being hard pressed for money.

Owing to the allegation in the written statement that Shriram Saligram was not the name of an individual, but of a firm, Mr. Starling asked for an adjournment, with leave to amend the plaint.

Mr. Lang asked for the particulars of the damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff.

The judge said it was not usual before the hearing to compel a person to state how he assessed the damages.

The case was then adjourned until the first long cause day after the October vacation.

AN EXPECTED CONSENT DECREE.

JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED VS. AHMED SAHEB BIN MAHOMED.

MR. KIRKPATRIK, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a consent decree against the defendant. The defendant, however, did not appear, and no warrant to consent had been filed with the Prothonotary. The case was therefore postponed until Thursday next.

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

RANGRAO ROWJEE VS. IBRAHIM KHAN HOOSEIN KHAN, BAHADOOR.

THE plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 1,000, with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem, under the following circumstances. On the 27th November, 1879, the defendant executed a document in the nature of a bond for Rs. 1,000, with interest at 6 annas per cent. per mensem, payable within four months, and in default of such payment agreed to pay the amount on demand, with interest at 1 per cent. per mensem. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Lang, after stating the plaintiff's case, read the defendant's written statement which has been filed in court. Defendant said the note was executed under the following circumstances. In the month of August, 1879, Seedhee Mahomed Khan Ebrahim Khan, ex-Nawab and Buxshee of Janjira, came to Bombay with his suit for the purpose of soliciting from Government the restoration of certain rights claimed by him, and of which he had been deprived. The defendant, an intimate friend of the Buxshee, was at the time attached to his suite as secretary and treasury to the prince. Plaintiff, who was slightly known to the prince as a clerk in the office of the Political Agent at Janjira, procured an introduction and pretended that he had great influence with Government officers in Bombay and at Calcutta, and that he could obtain from Government the restoration of the prince to his *guddee*. By various arts and pretences he succeeded in so gaining the confidence of the prince, that he was taken into service, on a salary of Rs. 200 a month, and obtained from the prince a power-of-attorney to manage all his business with Government. In September, 1879, plantiff obtained from the prince Rs. 1,200, on the representation that it was required to bring the prince's claims favourably before the Government of Bombay, through the intervention of the Political Agent at Janjira, then Mr. Bosanquet. Between the abovementioned date and the 29th October, 1879, he obtained from the prince a sum of Rs. 3,300 upon like pretences. In November, 1879, plantiff represented to the prince that, in order to further his interests, it was necessary for him (plaintiff) to go to Calcutta to have personal interviews with Government councillors, and that for that purpose he should require at least Rs. 5,000, and to be equipped in proper state to represent the dignity of the prince. Accordingly the prince gave him a horse of the value of Rs. 600, a pearl ring of the value of Rs. 700, and other articles of the value of about Rs. 300. The prince having no more cash in hand, the plaintiff represented to the prince and to the defendant that if a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 were given as for value received on cash advanced, he could sell or discount it to raise the funds necessary to go to Calcutta. At the plaintiff's request the prince instructed the defendant to give to plaintiff a note for Rs. 1,000 in the first instance; and if he succeeded in cashing it, then to give another note for Rs. 4,000. Accordingly on the 29th November, 1879, defendant executed the note now sued upon. On the following day, on the plaintiff's pretending that he had cashed the note, another note for Rs. 4,000 was made by the prince and the defendant, and given to the plaintiff. He then proceeded to Calcutta; but before leaving Bombay, he resigned the prince's service and gave a receipt for three months' salary. He insisted upon the prince's giving a power-of-attorney to two influential relations of his (as he represented them to be) to manage the prince's affairs in his absence, and upon the prince's signing certain letters, which plaintiff dictated, and which were addressed to him, on the pretence that they were necessary to his financial arrangements, and that without them he could not, or would not, start for Calcutta. The prince had been so completely won over by the plaintiff as to believe that he was about to get him reinstated on the *guddee* at Janjira, an[...] that it only wanted the plaintiff's presence[...] Calcutta to obtain an order of Governmen[...] that purpose. The prince therefore did a[...] the plaintiff required him to do. The [...] was a person of no influence whatever, [...] never taken any steps to entitle him[...] the promissory notes. Instead of going [...] he proceeded to his native village [...] where he had remained ever since. T[...] and the prince (the written statem[...]

instructed their solicitor to sue the plaintiff to recover the moneys and securities abovementioned.

The above written statement was declared on the 19th July, 1880, and was affirmed by Wamanrao Tanajee Nandgaumkar, constituted attorney of the defendant; but nothing further appeared to have been done on his behalf. The plaintiff proved his claim, saying he advanced the defendant Rs. 700 previously to the execution of the note, and Rs. 300 at the time of execution. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,000, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the 27th November 1879, costs, and interest on the judgment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—SEPT. 2.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

OBJECTION TO A SHORT-DATE SUMMONS.

DAWOODKHAN ESSUBHAI VS. NOORMAHOMED HAJI AND OTHERS.

MR. D'SOUZA appeared for the plaintiff Dawoodkhan Essubhai, and Mr. Hormusjee conducted the defence.

This was an application for a short-date summons returnable in two days, as the defendants were about to close their business and to leave Bombay. The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 573, being the amount due for Bengalee silk sold to the defendants. Mr. Hormusjee contended that the summons should be set aside, as the judge had no jurisdiction to grant a short-date summons of less than four days; in support of which he stated a similar case in 9 Bengal Reports. Mr. D'Souza submitted that he was taken by surprise on hearing Mr. Hormusjee's contention, and therefore was not fully prepared to oppose it. His Honour, after due consideration and having made a few remarks, gave judgment in favour of the defendants, with costs.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case H. A. Geyer *vs.* Venayek Trimbuck Talpede, in which the defendant stands charged with defamation, was called on for hearing.

Mr. Prescott, of Messrs. Prescott and Winter, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, solicitors, and Eduljee Cowasjee Mussanee, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Prescott opened the case for the prosecution briefly, and also read the correspondence that had passed between the two parties.

Mr. Geyer was then examined, and stated the particulars as mentioned in his information, which has already been published; and further stated that with the exception of some ten sewing machines that he had purchased from Mr. C. Zerrenner about the month of December last, he had been buying machines at the office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, for which he could produce receipts, but that a short time ago the agents of the company declined to sell him machines, and consequently he got two of his friends, Mr. Stewart, a tailor's cutter, and Pallonjee Framjee, to purchase machines for him.

In his cross-examination complainant stated that he did keep for sale machines "on Singer's system," which articles were entirely different from those sold as Singer's machines; but since the time he was served with a notice by the agents of the company that, according to a recent decision of the courts in England, the word "on Singer's system" were not allowed to be advertised in respect of machines other than those manufactured by the company, he discontinued advertising such machines. He had no such machines on hand for sale at his shop, although he advertised them in the *English Mail* from time to time, until he received a letter directing his attention to the decision of the court. He had no arrangement with Mr. Nussurwanjee Merwanjee Patell, the agent of the company, that he should not sell the machines under a fixed rate, in consideration of his getting a handsome sum as discount or as brokerage, as described in the printed receipt. Complainant recently received a letter from Mr. Patell complaining that he had been selling machines at lower rates. He had not before this sold the machines at lower rates; but since he received the letter he did sell them at lower rates, in defiance of Mr. Patell. He received brokerage from Mr. Patell; but he never promised him to sell the machines at any fixed rate in consideration of the brokerage that was allowed him on the purchase of the machines. Complainant did not think that it was in any way injurious to a trader to sell his articles at a discount, and then allow the same to be sold at a lower price. The agents declined to sell him the machines because they heard that he was selling them at a lower rate: consequently he had to employ the two persons above mentioned to make purchases for him. Mr. Stewart informed the complainant that the company wanted him to sell the machines at a fixed price, but he (complainant) declined to agree to any trade conditions. Complainant sent Mr. Taylor, at Wadi Junction, G. I. P. Railway, a printed price-list of his machines; in consequence of which Mr. Taylor wrote to the agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and the reply given by the agent is the letter which is the subject matter of the charge.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Friday, the 16th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 4.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 261 and 207.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 215, 230, and 300

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 8-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—in the morning at 7 o'clock, and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 4.

7-30 a.m.—Administration of the holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 317, 193, and 107.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 285, 291 and 20.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

Week-day.—Thursdays, 6-30 p. m. Lecture and Hymns.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Trentham Hall, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m.; in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock on board the s.s. Trentham Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

POONA RACING NOTES.

"STUMPS" the corespondent of the *Asian*, writes:—

In your issue of the 2nd of August last I gave your readers a list of some of the horses that are in training here, and I think I said I would tell you more about them, as our fast galloping got more interesting, and try and spot some of the coming conquerors. Some people on this side of India think Express to be the best maiden Arab of the year, and say tha the will improve, &c., &c. As many other horses are here, most of which we have not yet seen in public, some may run much better than they are expected when the time comes, and it would not at all surprise me if there is a better one to be found in the stables of H. H. Aga Khan and Aga Moochool Shah, for they have several handsome looking ones, and in very flattering condition, so that there is no reason that they should not turn out a Derby winner from amongst them. It would not surprise me if they find out that Express is not quite the stayer he is represented, and I think he has got a bit of roguish temper, but he may be expected to run into a place. Still, when it comes to giving pounds away over a trying course like Poona, those extra pounds will tell on rising the hill to the half mile post. He, however, carried his extra weight successfully at Bangalore, but with horses which I believe are of a different class to those he will meet here. Of course he may be able to do so, but until I see the contrary, I shall expect that Express will fail to beat two or three from the same quarters, who, although they are mixed up in the same stables, run against each other in a thorough sportsman-like way, each owner being as straight as a line, although their horses have at times been defeated, and won races when they were reported to be real goods, yet again have run "in and out," much to the disgust of their owners. My own opinion is that the syce, and even native jockeys themselves, could give a more satisfactory account of such running if they choose. The former often exceeds his month's pay to have a bet on a favourite horse, and I believe will take good care that his stable opponent nag is beaten, if possible, before he leave the stable, and when we have a true run race, their tricks are bound to stop them. Indeed I have a very good proof of this last season, where I lost my money, and have inveriably found the grooms on this side of India more shrewd and knowing than any others I have met, and they require to be carefully watched on the day of the races. But to return to my subject. I have missed from Poona that speedy, fine, upstanding colt Nemesis. Reports say that he has gone to Calcutta. Anyhow he is a very sound, useful horse, but wants time.

The same owner has, I hear, sold Adwance ve[...]
cheap for Rs. 1,800, and is trying hard to di[...]
of his others, as that sportman is anxious to [...]
Australia to see Wandering Jew run, a[...]
are some good ones amongst them, a[...]
see, should they not be sold, and I f[...]
see them down at your Calcutta [...]
a winning bracket or two i[...]
Crusader, who is, I am sorr[...]
down. The rattling good [...]
Mooltan, and Scud (the po[...]
three times a week, wo[...]
and yet they are as [...]
they are fitter and h[...]
horses here. I als[...]
Armistice, Beh[...]
Rataplan, Al[...]
Cishman, [...]
Earl are l[...]
made u[...]
Poona[...]
one [...]
fo[...]

your readers to understand that he is a regular betting man. The remark might naturally be made that he must be if he makes a book on races, but his stay amongst us is but for a short time, he having to return to the colonies, where I hear he is pretty well to do. Anyhow "The Book" is always open for betting on the Derby, and I see no reason why this sporting speculator should not win on the race, for I believe I am correct in saying that he has laid several bets against some who have no chance, and a much shorter price will be taken about three or four before the fall of the flag. I will endeavour to give you the quotations:—

Off 1000 to 300 Express	1000 to 70 Behman	(Tk)
,, 1000 to 250 Volunteer	1000 to 50 Irishman	,,
,, 1000 to 100 The Earl	1000 to 50 Sir Frank	,,
,, 1000 to 100 Imperial	1000 to 50 Chevalier	,,
,, 1000 to 100 Euphrates	1000 to 50 Rangoon	,,
,, 1000 to 100 Shumla	1000 to 50 Midlothian	,,

1000 to 50 was offered against Snowdrop, Shaida, Patrician, Wanderer, Reformer, Dictator, Mahaboob, Trocedero, Danube, or any of the others.

MADRAS.

MADRAS DEATH-RATE.—From the 20th to the 26th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 212 Hindoos, and 22 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 264 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 288. The deaths are thus classified: 25 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 56 from fever, 22 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 147 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 35·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 37·8 per 1,000 per annum.

THE LATE CAPTAIN MONTAGUE SAUNDERS.—There will be a general feeling of deep regret among all classes of Madras society, at the death, at the early age of forty-one, of Captain Montague Saunders, from the effects of an accident while riding at Quetta. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Charles Alexander Saunders, who, for thirty years, was Secretary to the Great Western Railway in England; and he was the brother of the popular Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, and of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C. B., late Chief Commissioner of Mysore. Educated at Charter House, he obtained a commission in the 20th Hussars, with whom he remained till he got his troop. He was on the Staff through the Abyssinian campaign. When the Afghan war broke out, he volunteered his services, and was placed in the Transport service. His last hours were, therefore, spent among many of the traditions of the profession to which he was attached. A short year ago, his was a familiar figure in Madras: and while many will remember, and deplore, the kindly heart and ready hand, that were ever so willing to do a friend a service, something more than the conventional expression of sympathy will be tendered by society to his brother, Mr. Arthur Saunders.—*Madras Mail.*

AN EXCITING CRICKET MATCH.

GENTLEMEN *v.* PLAYERS.

THE benefit match to James Lillywhite, jun., was played the week before the mail left at Brighton, the finish being one of the closest and most exciting ever witnessed. Indeed it would be difficult to imagine a more magnificent exhibition of all-round cricket. The last morning was very wet, with a high wind, and matters looked very unpromising, when at 25 minutes to 1 a start was at last effected. The position of the game overnight was—Players, first innings, 204; second innings, 45 for four wickets. Gentlemen, first innings, 204. The not outs, Selby with 7 and Bates with 10, continued the Players' second innings, to the bowling of Messrs. Appleby and Steel. Runs came rapidly, the wicket being easy from recent rain. Selby scored the faster of the two, his hits including three 4's. Mr. Bettesworth, the Sussex slow bowler, went on in place of Mr. Appleby at 68, and at 86 Bates was easily stumped off him. The Yorkshireman, who had been in while 54 runs were made, had played capital cricket. The remaining wickets fell very rapidly. Selby was out ninth, his 46, save for a possible chance to Mr. Trevor at cover-slip, being a first-class innings. It consisted of five 4's, five 2's, and singles. The amateurs fielded smartly, and Mr. Steel bowled with notable success. Analysis:—

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Mr. Steel	51	26	54	7
Mr. Appleby	30	17	35	2
Mr. Bettesworth	20	8	22	1

After luncheon the Gentlemen went in for the runs, and as the wicket was in very fair condition considering the rain that had fallen, it was thought probable that they would make the necessary 113. The weather at this time was fine and sunny, and there was a good company present. The first pair of batsmen were Messrs. Steel and Pearson, to whom were opposed Bates and Morley. Fifteen runs were slowly made, and then Barnes was put on in Morley's place. Mr. Pearson drove the new bowler straight for four, but was missed by Bates from a very difficult return next over. The bowling was soon afterwards changed at both ends, Barlow and Emmett relieving Bates and Barnes. Mr. Pearson, who was batting with plenty of confidence, drove Emmett for three and cut Barlow very finely for four. Then Mr. Steel, who up to this point had played the good bowling with great caution, hit the first, third, and fourth balls of an over from Barlow for four each—straight drive, off drive, and on drive. The total was 55 without the loss of a wicket when Shaw put himself on to bowl. Then and there the character of the game was altered. Up to this point the Gentlemen seemed to be winning easily. Shaw's third ball bowled Mr. Steel, and nine runs later an equally good ball from the same bowler took Mr. Pearson's wicket. These two gentlemen had admirably performed their task, the first wicket falling at 55, and the second at 64. There were five fours and three threes in Mr. Pearson's 34. Mr. Vernon became partner to Mr. M. P. Lucas who had previously driven Shaw for four, and now drove Emmett for the same number. A clever snap-catch at the wicket dismissed Mr. Lucas at 69. Mr. Trevor came in, and each batsman made a four cut. Then at 78 Mr. Vernon's off stump was bowled down by Shaw. Immediately afterwards Emmett served Mr. Trevor the same way, and with the total still at 78 Mr. Tylecote was "l-b-w." There was a violent change between 55 for no wicket and 78 for six wickets, and the excitement of the spectators was rapidly growing. Every single, every good piece of fielding, received its immediate reward in the expressed admiration of the delighted on-lookers. Mr. Hornby was now joined by Mr. Whitfeld, and great things were of course expected, as, it will be readily remembered, these two gentlemen on Tuesday raised the score of their side from 60 to 150. They now settled down directly they got together into very steady play, taking no liberties with the bowling, but yet scoring whenever a run was possible. It should be mentioned that up to this time Shaw's analysis showed five wickets for only nine runs—two fours and a single. The whole Players' eleven were showing the keenest activity, and both Shaw and Emmett were bowling grandly. Still the batsmen were not to be denied, and amid great excitement the score rose and rose. Mr. Whitfeld had a narrow escape of being run out, and directly afterwards Mr. Hornby scored three for a good off drive from Emmett, making the score 92. Fire more singles, and then as a last resource, and despite the fact that Emmett was bowling his best, Shaw tried a change. He hesitated a moment, and then tossed the ball to Bates, the total being 97, or 16 to win. The bowling and fielding now became even closer than before. Only two singles were made from six overs, but at 99 Bates induced Mr. Hornby to hit. The ball went up tremendously high, but fell safely into Bates's hands and the best bat of the Gentlemen was out for 15. With Mr. Hornby gone and 14 runs still wanted, the Gentlemen's chance was not particularly good, considering the quality of the bowling opposed to them, nor was it improved when Mr. Ellis played a ball tamely to mid-on where Selby calmly caught it—eight for 99. Mr. Bettesworth came in and played with some pluck. He made a two and a single, and then Mr. Whitfeld hit a two. Mr. Bettesworth was nearly run out over this last hit. Two singles were scored, and then a ball from Shaw narrowly missed Mr. Whitfeld's wicket and went for two byes. Shaw very nearly got Mr. Bettesworth in his succeeding over, and then Bates clean bowled Mr. Whitfeld who for the second time in the match had batted faultlessly and with great patience—nine for 108. Mr. Whitfeld had been in during 30 runs. The end now came very soon. Five runs were wanted to win when Mr. Appleby, the last man, became Mr. Bettesworth's partner. He had to receive the last two balls of Bates's over. The first all but bowled him, and the second he hit to leg for three. The cheers while this hit was being run out contrasted strangely with the breathless excitement when Shaw prepared to bowl. He set his field very carefully for Mr. Appleby, who hit out hard at the first ball, which looked like going for runs. Every one knew that only two were wanted to win, but before the position was fully realised Shaw had caught the ball and the match was over. The catch was a remarkably good one, and won the match for the Players by a single run. It is a remarkable coincidence that in each innings of the Gentlemen Mr. Appleby was caught out last man—in the first innings when the score was a tie, and in the second innings when only two runs were wanted to win the match. After what has been said, it would be superfluous to speak in praise of the manner in which the Professionals "played up." They scarc[...]
missed a fair chance, while the runs they sa[...]
good fielding and the wickets they took by [...]
ly good bowling, showed what a first cl[...]
eleven can do at the pinch of a match[...]
ed his team and changed the bow[...]
judgment, though to his ow[...]
assisted by those of Bates, t[...]
due. Analysis:—

Ov[...]

Bates ......
Morley ......
Barnes ......
Barlow ......
Emmett ......
Sha[...]

Th[...]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Gold, Silver and Pearl Ornaments, Embroidered Shawls and Wearing Apparels, at the shop of Messrs. Luckma Lalla and Co., in Kandawadi Lane, Girgaum.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., in the abovenamed shop of Luckma Lalla and Co., by their order, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Harishunker Bhasker Sonar, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, consisting of bangles, wadas, saklas, rings, pearl nose rings, earrings, watches, chains, silver spoons, embroidered shawls, wearing apparels, &c.

List and full particulars to be seen daily in the Guirati newspaper Bombay *Akbari Sodagar*.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE STEAMER PEARL.

Under instructions from the owners of the s. s. Pearl, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their premises, No. 2, Marine Street, at 1 p. m., THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1881, the s. s. Pearl, with her tackle, apparel, appurtenances, &c., as she is now lying in the Bombay harbour.

She was built at Dumbarton in England by Messrs. Denny and Rankin, ship builders, and is fitted with sixty horse-power engines. Her gross tonnage is 140 and registered tonnage 366 tons.

Last year the vessel was thoroughly overhauled and was newly fitted with compound boiler, &c., by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co.

The vessel possesses ocean navigation certificate, besides very large deck passenger accommodation. She has also accommodation for 18 first class passengers.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt from the owners at No. 14, Meadow Street, or from the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY METALS AND GOODS AT THE METAL MART, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 p. m., at the Metal Mart, Byculla, sundry metals and goods belonging to the late firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., consisting of crowbars, steel of sorts and sizes, files of sizes, rope blocks, rivets, Scotch and Lowmoor screws, nails, cast and wrought iron pipes and fittings, paints, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ERSKINE ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Anundjee Ramjee and Jadowjee Purmanund, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mohomed Meetha, the following landed property:—

All that piece of Government land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement about 205 7/9 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 2,206, and assesed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded on the east by the Khoja charitable ground, on the west by the house of Yemnabaee, on the north by the sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Erskine Road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, next door to the Government Medical Stores and opposite the Byculla Club, the very valuable and richly carved and plain blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, very rich gilt French chairs, circular, marble table, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte in excellent order, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Brussels carpet, a handsome Madras-built victoria (in very good order, nearly new), a handsome bay Arab horse, young, a set of plated mounted single harness, a handsome Surat cow in good condition, supposed to be six months in calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq., changing residence, the same comprises rich Lunch-steel glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes in eight pieces, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle and egg stand, ice pitcher, biscuit and sardine box, jam and mustard pots, fire stand, sets of spoons and forks in 45 pieces for 6 persons, table chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood, F. P. carved and plain household furniture, such as a substantial blackwood round dining table, sideboard, pier, circular, oval, round, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots, Madras and mallet pattern drawing and dining room arm and without-arm chairs, easy, folding and travelling chairs, English sofa, rocking and reclining couches, centre ottoman, rich gilt China lacquered easy chairs, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome solid mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by "Soundy & Co.," in excellent order, teakwood double bedsteads, chests of drawers, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, almirah, mahogany dressing and cheval glasses, Brussel's carpets, bathing tubs, towel horse, pictures, table ornaments, plants, &c. &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 Handsome Madras-built Victoria in excellent order (nearly new.)
1 do fast trotting bay Arab horse, young.
1 do Surat cow in good condition, supposed to be six months in calf.
A set of plated mounted single harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

4 bundles oil carpet each 25 by 4 yards = 100 yards.
1 „ „ 12½ by 4 yards = 50 yards.
1 „ „ 3 ft. by 4 ft 6 inch = 9 yards.
1 „ „ 3 ft. by 3 by 9 inch = 7½ yards.
1 „ „ 12½ by 4 yards = 50 yards.
1 handsome grey Arab horse suitable to ride and drive.
1 handsome flea-bitten grey Australian horse, broken to single and double harness, and goes in saddle, and very steady.
1 handsome English-built mail phaeton, nearly new, with a high caste veryfast trotting grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome Gujarat cow with a calf eight months old, and is at present giving 4½ seers of milk daily.

AUCTION SALE of damaged Spirits, Wines and Beer, ex S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds' Agents and Agents for Captain Lee, of the s.s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNET, and Co. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, by public auction, on account of the concerned, at the G. shed, Prince's Dock, about 233 cases spirit, wines and beer in small lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S patent portable RAILWAY and ROLLING-STOCK.
For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to
L. SINGER & Co., Sole Agents for India.
Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; ...er ones at less price.

...MRACH, Stoke Newington, London, Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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... Superintend-
...rranted ...ope-

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS FOR BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-8 „ pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „ 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..
Les Canons	„ 17 0	..
***BRANDY.**		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Do. do. ** 2 stars	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 4	
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 4	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ......(1 doz. qts.)	„ 6 0	
EXPORT STOUT ....(1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8	
Do. do. ....(1 doz. pints)	„ 3 8	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875, December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.
It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO., CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

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DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARTION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possibly risk and disagreeable after effects are entirele prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware ...counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imita... bearing similar names; they are in no way re... by the medical profession. Being prepared ...OLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unre... some cases positively dangerous.

...GHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
... Only by all Chemists and ...lors throughout the Globe. ...in the English, French, ...nish, Portuguese, Rus... Hindostani, Mad... ...aese Languages ... none can pos... ...y case bears ...tee.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

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Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

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PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

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CASH. per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.		
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..
		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	31 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
51 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	41 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0
		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. a.
		SHERRY.	
38 12		Amontillado A. 1. rare old .. gold seal	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12		Solera	30 8
28 4		Amoroso, superior .. black seal	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0		Pale, dry medium .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine .. white seal	17 8
16 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	39 0
33 8		Madeira, excellent Wine .. red seal	34 0
Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	**PORT.**	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a. / 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0 / ..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8 / 29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0 / 24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0 / 22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0 / 17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0 / ..
		LIQUEURS.	
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0 / 53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4 / ..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4 / ..
..	71 12	Benedictine	.. / 75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8 / 57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8 / ..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8 / ..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8 / 42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0 / ..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0 / ..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	.. / 28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 0	„ ***	13 8
11 4	„ **	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

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INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

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Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
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BY APPOINTMENT TO
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Navy Serge.
Thick Tweed.
Warm Home Spun do.
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the most Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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The Bombay Gazette.

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON SIR RICHARD MEADE.

THE following is an extract from the article in the London *Statesman* for July in regard to which Sir Richard Meade, late Resident at Hyderabad, has requested an inquiry by Government:—

When Sir Richard Meade succeeded Mr. Saunders as Resident at Hyderabad, the great "political" problem of the day was not how to help Sir Salar Jung in the work of administrative reform, but how to check him in his demand for an answer to the Nizam's unanswerable claims. The Berar agitation must be stopped, even if good government in the Nizam's dominions were to be stopped with it. The Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra, notoriously incompetent and reactionary, without either character or influence, without one qualification that could possibly recommend him to the Resident's notice except his inveterate hostility to Sir Salar Jung, was violently forced upon the Minister as Co-Regent of the State, on the express condition that in return he would secure that the Berar question was put upon the shelf. And this is the way that it was done.

The Ameer-i-Kabeer Shums-ool-Oomra died on the 14th of April, 1877. He had been called to the place of Co-Regent in 1869, on the accession of the infant Nizam, by the unanimous choice of the Minister and the principal nobles, which the British Government approved, without advancing any claim to regulate the judgment of the Durbar in this or any other appointment. It was admitted by the Viceroy in Council that the independence in all its internal affairs secured to the State of Hyderabad by treaty had suffered no diminution in consequence of the Prince being a minor. This was officially notified in the following passage of a despatch from the Government of India, No. 394A, dated the 22nd of March, 1869: "It is not the wish of his Excellency that the representative of the British Government should, for the future, possess more direct control over the internal affairs of the State than has lately been exercised." But though the Government of India could not claim any direct control over appointments to any office, even the highest, in the Hyderabad State, it might well have claimed an indirect or negative control, to the extent of disapproving, or even of forbidding, any appointment that was injurious to its dignity as the protecting Power. If, for example, the Minister or the Durbar had proposed to appoint as Co-Regent a nobleman who, "having been pronounced guilty," after a careful inquiry by the British Resident, of "lending himself to an intrigue, the object of which was to procure for himself the office of Minister, had been prohibited from appearing on any public occasion, the Nizam's own Durbar not excepted, when the British representative was present," the British Government would naturally have objected to such an appointment as an unfriendly and offensive act. The Administration Report of the Rsident, Mr. C. B. Saunders, for 1869-70, tells us that there was such a nobleman at Hyderabad, and that the verdict of "guilty," and a "sentence of complete political extinction," had been pronounced against him, after a careful inquiry at the Residency, by the Government of Lord Canning. This nobleman was Wikar-ool-Oomra, half-brother of the Ameer-i-Kabeer. But in 1877 there was another Resident, Sir Richard Meade; there was another Government, that of Lord Lytton. A great deal had happened since 1869, including the development of the Berar appeal into the unanswerable stage.

In 1869 the Government of India did not claim to dictate or direct the choice of a Co-Regent. In 1877 the Government insisted on nominating a Co-Regent, without consulting or considering the nobles and notables of the Hyderabad Durbar, and in absolute defiance of the Regent-Minister, their leader and representative.

In 1869 the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra, though readmitted, as an act of grace, to his place in the Durbar on ceremonial occasions, was not allowed to be "officially connected with the Government," and was considered so utterly ineligible for office that the son of his half-brother, the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, was, with the full knowledge and consent, if not, indeed, at the express request of the Government of India, placed under a course of administrative training, with a view to his succeeding his elder uncle, the Ameer-i-Kabeer, should any casualty remove or incapacitate him.* During the absence of Sir Salar Jung in England, Busheer-ood-Dowlah had acted for him as Co-Regent and Minister, and had received the thanks of the Government of India for the propriety and ability with which he had fulfilled his duties. He was universally regarded as the destined successor to his uncle, the Ameer-i-Kabeer, until 1877, when the Co-Regent's decease, just as the Berar perplexity had risen to its height, suggested the noble policy of hampering the Minister by compelling him to take a colleague with whom he could not work.

In 1869, and down to 1877, the Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra was utterly ineligible. In 1877 he suddenly became eligible; and not only so, but the most eligible and the only eligible person. No one nominated him, no one chose him, no one recommended him but Sir Richard Meade, the Resident, and yet he was the only eligible person. It was quite forgotten, or quite thrown into the shade, that he had been found "guilty of lending himself to an intrigue" of a peculiarly disgraceful nature, that he had been "sentenced" by the British Government to "complete political extinction," and that he had never purged himself or been absolved from the crime, although the sentence was, after eight years' enforcement, partially remitted. Sir Richard Meade did not even think it necessary to whitewash this bankrupt in character, before forcing him as a partner on a statesman of illustrious antecedents and stainless reputation.

Immediately after the decease of the Ameer-i-Kabeer, the Nawab, Sir Salar Jung, informed the Resident that, notwithstanding the honourable and conciliatory disposition of his late colleague, there had been some practical inconveniences in the semblance of a dual executive, which, under less favourable circumstances, might become very serious. It was his opinion, therefore, taking also into consideration the youth of the four noblemen occupying places in the Ministry, and certain objections applying to each of them, that it would be more for the public good in every way if he were able to consult them all on an equal footing as councillors, than if he were obliged to single out one of them to be Co-Regent. The Nawab Wikar-ool-Oomra was considered, as a matter of course, to be quite ineligible. But by about the middle of May, 1877, it became evident that he was to be set up by the Resident as being alone eligible. Sir Salar Jung doubtless never dreaming that the Resident would seriously push the candidature of such a nominee, abstained as long as possible from going fully into the question of his character and conduct. He chiefly dwelt at first on Wikar-ool-Oomra's utter incompetence, and on the incompatibility of the wiews and practices he had constantly promoted with those of the existing administration. He reminded the Resident of the fact, easily verified by inquiry in the right quarters, that so notorious was Wikar-ool-Oomra's evil disposition that he had no respectable adherents, and that even in the Palace household, where his relationship gave him such advantages, he had no influence whatever.

As the Resident's object became more clearly defined, and his determination to effect it more evident, Sir Salar Jung recalled to his recollection the strong opinion as to Wikar-ool-Oomra's unfitness always expressed by the late Ameer-i-Kabeer, his elder half-brother, even to the last act of making a will bequeathing, so far as he could dispose of matters requiring sovereign decision, his title and estates to the nephews whom he had adopted as his sons, and nominating one of them—Busheer-ood-Dowla, grandson of one Nizam and brother-in-law of the reigning Prince—to succeed him as Co-Regent. This nomination was made in accordance with the despatch of the Government of India, No. 394, dated 22nd March, 1869, all the injunctions of which were in fact neglected or violated by Lord Lytton's Government in 1877. If we add to the tried and approved qualifications of Busheer-ood-Dowla, the possession of an unsullied character, his known loyalty to both Governments, and the certainty of his harmonious co-operation with the surviving member of the Regency, it will seem very strange that he should have been summarily set aside—by the British authorities of all people, in favour of his half-uncle, who was remarkable only for every opposite quality, and for every possible disqualification. It will not, however, seem so strange on the supposition, of which we shall soon make a certainty, that harmonious co-operation was exactly what the Resident did not desire, that what he wanted was not a colleague for the Minister, but a clog.

Sir Richard Meade, when recommending Wikar-ool-Oomra for the position of Co-Regent, was fully acquainted with that nobleman's previous history, with the proscription from which he had been but partially relieved in 1869, and with very recent instances of his incurable hostility to the cause of good order and to the first principles of regular government. The more serious and unequivocal instances of Wikar-ool-Oomra's misconduct were on record in our own archives; the plot for the personation of the Resident's wife by the woman Murray in 1861, with all its incidents of bribery and deception, had been judicially investigated at the Residency. It was on being "found guilty" of this corrupt and nefarious intrigue, that the sentence of "complete political extinction" had been pronounced against Wikar-ool-Oomra. Moreover, the records of Sir Richard Meade's own office accused Wikar-ool-Oomra of having been closely connected with Moulwee Ala-ood-deen, who organized the attack on the Residency in 1857, which, had it been successful, would have spread the flames of the mutiny over all Southern India; of having, in 1858, harboured and comforted mutineers and rebels against the British Government, and of having on several other occasions been suspiciously allied with disaffected persons and even with dangerous criminals. For example, the Resident was reminded that even, as late as the previous year, 1876, when a body of 1,000 Pathans were expelled from the city of Hyderabad because some of them were implicated in the assassination of the young Nizam's religious teacher, Wikar-ool-Oomra sent for two of the reputed ringleaders, took them under his own protection, in his own household, and actually had one of them privately presented to the Nizam, without the knowledge and expressly in contempt of the Minister. When at length it was reported that others of the same fanatical band were about to be brought into the Palace under Wikar-ool-Oomra's patronage, to present their homage to the young Nizam, Sir Salar Jung was obliged to interfere, and to warn all concerned in these proceedings that Wickar-ool-Oomra, in spite of his rank and position, had no public functions or authority in the State.

In case the Viceroy in Council should express a decided opinion that the Minister ought not to remain sole head of the Executive Government, Sir Salar Jung had declared that he was willing to associate Busheer-ood-Dowla with himself in the Regency, or to establish a Council of State. But the Viceroy in Council expressed no decided opinion at all, and made no direct communication on the subject of the Regency from the death of the Ameer-i-Kabeer in April until the 28th of August, 1877, when the Resident suddenly wrote to inform the Minister that he had received the "final" orders of the Government as to the new scheme of administration, and that Wikar-ool-Oomra, now to be entitled Ameer-i-Kabeer in succession to his half-brother, must be appointed Co-Regent. Of course Sir Salar Jung declined to take any part in such an appointment, or to accept any responsibility for it whatever; whereupon the Resident angrily threatened that he would, in the name of the British Government, summon the nobles of the Hyderabad State to assemble, and would announce to them that the Ameer-i-Kabeer was appointed to be Co-Regent. Such a blow at the internal independence of the Hyderabad State, was clearly contrary to the stipulations of existing Treaties.

At this very critical conjuncture (about the 22nd of September, 1877), Sir Richard Meade took a trip by railway, to a junction station about 120 miles from Hyderabad, to pay a flying visit to Lord Lytton, who was on his way to Mysore. On the Resident's return, a message was conveyed to Sir Salar Jung, we may be sure by an indirect channel, to the effect that full powers having now been obtained from the Viceroy, if he again refused to acquiesce in the "final orders," *his arrest and deportation to Madras* by a special train, on the Nizam's own State railway, would follow. When one of these master-strokes of "political" cajolery or coercion is undertaken, the communication is always verbal if possible, or if anything must be written, a private and familiar note from an inferior hand is chosen, and the official form avoided.* We are not, therefore, in a position to give absolute proof of the authenticity or authority of this disgraceful threat, the reality of which was widely talked of in Hyderabad; but although we do not believe the actual perpetration of the outrage to have been intended, Sir Salar Jung himself undoubtedly believed it. Having already been told that a man of the character and antecedents of Wikar-ool-Oomra would be installed, in defiance of the Durbar, without pretext or warrant, he no doubt assumed that the Resident had full permission to proceed to any extremities, and may well have argued that his duty now lay in submission; for if he resisted until he was made a prisoner, the administrative independence of the State would be utterly destroyed, and the reign of unrestrained reaction and corruption instituted. The calculation on which the menace was hazarded proved to be correct. The Minister gave in. He intimated that, as the Resident had taken upon himself to inform the Ameer-i-Kabeer that he was to be Co-Regent, he would endeavour to act with him, but he disclaimed all responsibility for the appointment, or for the conduct of the Residency nominee after his elevation to power. The Ameer-i-Kabeer was installed at a Durbar in the Palace on the 29th of September, 1877, in the presence of the Resident and of the outhful Nizam.

Only a short time elapsed before the true and only object of this retrogressive and violent intervention was triumphantly displayed. A paper was prepared at the Residency pledging both the Regents neither to agitate the question of the Berars and the Contingent, nor to solicit more specific replies to the claims yet unanswered, until the young Nizam should have attained his majority. This paper—we may be sure, already signed by the Ameer-i-Kabeer—was presented for acceptance to Sir Salar Jung. He seems to have signed it, if not without reluctance at least without hesitation. He could not act alone in a Regency of two, or rather as a minority in a Council of three. He was now chained to a colleague who was the Resident's creature; but he still possessed one element of strength in the person of his English private Secretary. This gentleman, the son of Colonel Oliphant, formerly Chairman of the Court of Directors, was alike by his own character and the traditions of his family above the faintest suspicion of intrigue or disloyalty against our Government; but he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Resident by certain acts of honest duty to his own employer. He had helped the Minister to prepare his Berar appeals. He had successfully resisted an attempt made at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, to extort admissions from the Regents of a nature at variance with the solemnly recorded treaty rights of the Hyderabad State. He had rendered clerical aid in conducting the Minister's case against the appointment of Wikar-ool-Oomra; and, lastly, he had ventured to send copies of some letters on these topics to several high-placed friends in this country. So determined was the Resident to cut off Sir Salar Jung from the possession of even literary assistance that—throwing not only treaty rights, but even common decency to the winds—he peremptorily ordered the Minister to dismiss his Secretary, and dismissed he was.

And now the Resident was fully prepared for the arrival from the India Office, of the reply to the complete statement of the Berar case which, under the sanction of Lord Salisbury, had been submitted to the Viceroy after the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. The Secretary of State kept it by him for about eight months, but being urged to pass a draft disposing of it before he moved from the India Office to the Foreign Department, and not to leave it to his successor, a despatch dated the 28th of March 1878, prepared by the permanent officials, was addressed to the Government of India. In this despatch the specific request that the Contingent should be abolished, which formed the whole subject matter of the prayer in the Nizam's memorial, was not even alluded to. The omission was glaring, and would have called forth a rejoinder under any ordinary circumstances, as a matter of course. The only practical suggestion in this letter, harmonized with the terms already imposed by the Resident, viz., that the consideration of all the claims of the Hyderabad State should be postponed until the Nizam came of age. As the Minister was now effectually fettered by means of the appointment of the Ameer-i-Kabeer and the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, the communication of this despatch to him in May was almost a superfluous form.

On what principle of public law, or on what moral grounds, the Regency of Hyderabad could be asked to suspend, during the Nizam's minority, the appeal for the Berars, or how the Government of India could be justified in refusing, during the same interval, to answer or to hear that appeal, has never been explained, and still demands explanation. It could hardly be right for the Minister to be negligent because the Nizam was a child. It could hardly be right for the Government of India to be unmindful or intolerant of a claim to justice, because the claimant was very young. At all events, to attain the ends in view by dragging from his well-merited obscurity to the highest post of political power in the State a man possessed of every disqualification save the single one that he was willing to do our bidding in shelving for a time an unanswerable claim for justice, is to admit that we are prepared to srcrifice our most loyal friends, and the interests and safety of a whole people, by the help and for the profit of the disloyal, the moment that some ignoble and temporary advantage can be gained by doing so.

PART III.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.

It might reasonably have been hoped that the circumstances attending the appointment of this Wikar-ool-Oomra to the office of Co-Regent of the State, would have made the British authorities exceedingly cautious and watchful as to his discharge of his powers. He had been taken by them out of obscurity for a distinctly immoral—but special—purpose, and placed in a position which, Sir Salar Jung had warned them, "he would at once attempt to abuse to his own advantage." Knowing what would follow, Sir Salar Jung distinctly and formally warned the Resident that he (Sir Salar Jung) "must not be held responsible for the Ameer's acts." Had it been even justifiable for the Resident to bring forward as candidate for the Co-Regency, a man whose hostility to Sir Salar Jung was notoriously his sole recommendation in the eyes of our officials, common prudence suggested the propriety of looking well after him when he was once installed. He was appointed only to silence the remonstrances of Sir Salar Jung on the subject of his sovereign's alienated districts. To suppress these remonstrances, the British Resident had condescended to hector, and prevaricate, and deceive the old and tried Minister, our faithful friend, with threats of deposing and even imprisoning him—threats which even the Government of Lord Lytton would not have dared to carry into effect, as to have done so would have at once produced that exposure of their policy which they dread, and which we have resolved to make. The appointment having accomplished its specific purpose, common prudence suggested, we say, that the Co-Regent should have been suffered to do no more. To permit him to follow his own bent, and disclose those bad features of his character with which the Resident well knew he was credited, seemed purposeless and insane. There was every inducement, one would have thought, to show that, as Co-Regent, he would be made by the Resident to do the ordinary work of his place, with the minimum of public scandal. The Resident's own honour, as well as the character of the Supreme Government, required th[illegible] should be carefully pr[illegible] the man newly a[illegible]ented from abusing his [illegible]quired power for his own aggrandizement. The Resident had given solemn and reiterated assurances both to Sir Salar Jung and to the Ameer's nephews (the heirs of his deceased half-brothers) that if they would waive their superior claim to succeed to the title of "Shums-ool-Oomra," and to the office of Co-Regent, in the Ameer's favour, he would lay no claim, on the ground of title or office, to any part of the property or estates in their possession as his half-brothers' heirs. It was the younger of these nephews, the nobleman who had acted as Co-Regent during Sir Salar Jung's tour to Europe, and was Minister of Justice, who ought to have been selected by us (if any); but then he would have been of no use for the special purpose that the Resident had in hand.

It is necessary to explain here that Wikar-ool-Oomra is the last survivor of three brothers. They were all three sons of the same father, who was the premier noble of the Hyderabad State, and whose first wife was a daughter of his Highness the Nizam, and of her were born, in regular marriage, the two elder brothers of the present Ameer. The Ameer himself is the son of a woman of inferior rank altogether, and was consequently half-brother only to the two elder deceased sons. The eldest of the three was Co-Regent, and colleague of Sir Salar Jung, who in 1877. He left no issue, but had adopted the died sons of his younger brother, who had predeceased him. The family now consisted of the present Ameer, and the two sons left by his second half-brother. These two young men are of superior rank altogether to their half-uncle, the Ameer, and inherited the vast estates and possessions of his two elder brothers both by descent and adoption. Their revenues amounted, it is believed, to about twenty lakhs annually. The Ameer, Wikar-ool-Oomra, possessed simply his own estates, but these also were very large, yielding an income of about £100,000 a year.

Very soon after the Ameer's appointment, his power to sway Sir Richard Meade became evident. Confident of the Resident's support, and intoxicated with the power conferred upon him, he quickly determined to wrest from his nephews the very property inherited by them from their father and uncle, which Sir Richard Meade had pledged himself should be respected. The young men urged these pledges upon the Resident, and upon his assistant Major Euan-Smith. The Resident was bound, they pointed out, to make the Ameer respect his pledges, for he was a party to them in the way we have already described. They had withdrawn their own candidature, and their opposition to the Ameer's appointment to the Co-Regency, on the faith of the Resident's assurances that no attempt should be made by the Ameer on their possessions. In defiance of all these pledges, the Ameer shortly after his appointment made a demand upon them, for which he did not even allege a pretext, for the transfer to himself of estates yielding a revenue of £25,000 a year; and the Resident urged the nephews to let him have their property "for the sake of not creating strife."* We make no comment upon the transaction.

The success of his first operation opened the Ameer's eyes to the full value of a British Resident whom he could thus use to disarm resistance against his exactions. He now asserted that he was in want of ready money, and straightway made a requisition† of £50,000 upon the young men for the "support of his dignity." The Residency screw was again applied‡ on his behalf, and the money paid, in the vain hope that exaction would be carried no further without being finally stopped by a British officer of the high rank of the Hyderabad Resident holding the blue ribbon of the Indian political service.

But the robbery of the £50,000 was hardly effected than another demand followed. The claim now made upon his nephew's inheritance was for the magnificent suburban house and grounds, with hanging gardens, artificial lakes, and labyrinths, called the Jehan-nooma, the most attractive place of Hyderabad. Incredible as it must seem, the Resident supported the monstrous exaction, and once more had the hapless nephews to submit. Two conditions, however, were now distinctly stipulated, viz.: First, that the Jehan-nooma should be possessed by the Ameer only as an appanage to the title of "Shums-ool-Oomra; and secondly, that this so-called "voluntary assignment," but actual robbery, should be the last of the Ameer's claims upon them, and that he should make no attempt upon "the other estates in the possession of his nephews." Major Euan-Smith, the Assistant Resident, was "virtually the arbitrator" in this precious "settlement,"§ under the control and responsibility, of course, of the Resident. The Ameer's representative in these delicate negotiations with the Residency was the son of a Parsee shop-keeper, one Shapoorjee, who had suddenly sprung into great favour at the Residency,‖ and the *pourparlers* on these matters occupied the first six months of the Ameer's reign as Co-Regent, from September, 1877, to the end of March, 1878. The Resident may at last have hoped that his *protégé*, the Ameer, would be satiated with the success attending the despoiling of his nephews, and that Major Euan-Smith's arrangement with him that there were to be no more exactions upon them, ratified on the 9th April, 1878, would be respected. Sir Richard Meade may be credited with sincerity when he piously exclaimed, "Alhamd-ool-Illah!" (God be praised) upon being informed to this effect by the Ameer himself.¶

But Wikar-ool-Oomra divined that his power to use the British Resident was by no means exhausted. His appetite "grew by what it fed on."** The Resident was to be a party to complicity in outrage on a grander scale. Two of the principal estates remaining to the nephews, yielding a rental of £40,000 a year, were in charge of one Mahomed Shookoor, their servant. In January, 1879, the Ameer seduced this man from his allegiance, and concerted measures with him for the transfer of the entire territory to his own possession. The districts almost as large as provinces could be seized only by military force, and the very magnitude of the robbery inspired his nephews with a belief that the Resident would interpose to veto the spoliations, now that they were approaching to civil war.

When, therefore, a proclamation was issued in the districts in the name of the Ameer, that the property was his, and he began to send out large bodies of mercenary troops and "large quantities of arms and ammunition,"†† the nephews did no more than communicate the startling news to the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and then to the Resident by letter, dated 11th June, 1879, which stated that "the matter is placed officially before the Resident, so as to prevent bloodshed." The reply of the infatuated officer, dated 13th June, consisted of a direct refusal to receive their representation on the subject, thereby simply giving a *carte blanche* to the Ameer to do what he pleased. The nephews at last ordered a body of troops to advance to the imperilled districts. Sia Salar Jung, unable to contend against the coalition between his hostile colleague the Ameer, and the Resident, was powerless to prevent the wrong, but afraid of a civil war, which would have been set down at once to the discredit of the State, instead of the Resident, he, sorely against the grain, but wisely, counselled the nephews to halt their troops. The Ameer advanced and seized everything. No word of remonstrance was uttered by the Resident, who was saved having to answer for a disaster that might have kindled a wide-spread flame, by the rare moderation of the aggrieved party, whom he was permitting the Ameer to despoil.

The inhabitants of the districts thus overrun by Arab and Rohilla mercenaries, knowing well that it was only with the Resident's support that the Ameer could have dared for one moment to enter on such proceedings, addressed an urgent petition to‡‡ the Resident, representing the state to which they were reduced by the incursion. The Ameer's troops were "pulling down their houses for firewood, foraging their horses on their harvests, loop-holing their principal buildings, ravishing their women shamefully, and without distinguishing between respectable women and those who are not such;" and adding, "At present one or two women are in a dying state from the harsh usage committed on their persons by the Rohillas."

To this memorial, Sir Richard Meade replied by an endorsement, but not until five days after its receipt, as follows: "Petitioners are informed that they can make their own representations to his Highness's Government, or the several Nawabs named by them. The Resident cannot interfere, as he has no knowledge of the facts."

This was again a *carte blanche* to the Ameer; for, as Sir Richard well knew, he had himself made the Ameer "his Highness's Government." Petition after petition was sent in to Sir Salar Jung, entreating that the Resident might be called on by his Highness's Government to interfere; but as the Ameer and the Resident were practically "his Highness's Government," Sir Salar Jung could not move and "his Highness's Government" declined to put one of its two members on trial before itself.

The reply of the Resident to the cry of the villagers having been received, the way to further spoliation was easy. The next month, another body of mercenaries was sent by the Ameer to seize other estates, yielding a revenue of about £12,000 per annum. Taught by experience, the nephews could now trust to the sword only, to defend their remaining possessions. They at once occupied the threatened districts in force. An attack was made by the Ameer's mercenaries on a powder magazine at the important town of Shumsabad, but was repulsed. The flame of actual civil war thus once again threatened the State, while the British Resident stood by, uttering no word of moderation or warning to the aggressor. Sir Salar Jung made strenuous efforts to effect a pacification, but was only able to do so by again entreating, and finally persuading, the wronged parties to submit.

The young Princes at last abandoned the idea of armed resistance under pressure of the Minister's solicitations. Their spoliation was complete. The Ameer had possessed himself by open violence, attended with the outrages we have described, of estates to which he had no shadow of title, yielding a revenue of about £100,000 a year. The young noblemen who had been thus despoiled, now put their case into the hands of an English barrister of the High Court of Bombay, and that gentleman, Mr. Tyrell Leith, proceeded to Hyderabad and sought an interview with Sir Richard Meade, to ascertain, if possible, upon what grounds he had connived at their spoliation. It would serve no useful purpos[illegible] and would only weary our readers, to n[illegible] mockery of judicial procedure wh[illegible]rrate the Mr. Leith's appearan[illegible] followed upon even t[illegible] Sir Richard Meade refused [illegible] see him, but advised the Nizam's Government—that is, the Ameer—to institute at once a so-called inquiry, not into the lawfulness of the proceedings by which he had plundered his nephews, but calling upon the nephews to *disprove* the genuineness of a scrap of paper which the Ameer at the last moment, and but three days before Mr. Leith's arrival, professed to have found in the palace of the late Nizam, directing that the two estates *last seized* should be transferred to himself upon the death of his half-brother. Not one word had been heard of this scrap of paper till now. The estates had been seized without pretext, by open violence, under the eyes of the Resident, and with his palpable connivance; and but for Sir Salar Jung's counsels and influence the outrage would have thrown the Nizam's country into anarchy, and undone the Minister's labours of the last twenty years. Not one word of the Ameer's proceedings did Sir Richard Meade report to the Government of India; and we need hardly say that neither Her Majesty's Government in Downing Street, nor the Parliament and people of this country, would ever have heard of them, but for our full determination that they should be known. All that Sir Richard Meade could do by countenancing the Ameer in his proceedings he has done, to plunge the country into a state of civil war, when the world would have been asked, how it was possible for us to give back the Berars to a rule such as the Nizam's. At the last moment, we say, and but three days before Mr. Leith arrived at Hyderabad, the Ameer professed to have discovered in a box that had been lying somewhere in the palace for twenty years, the scrap of paper on which he based an *ex post facto* justification of his last act of lawless violence. It was literally a loose crap of paper. No one could recognize the handwriting, and the paper bore no signature whatever. It was an anonymous memorandum alleging that one Mama Peeroo, a servant of the palace (now dead), came on the 14th October, 1857, from within the women's apartments, and told one Mahomed Kajah, a man-servant of the palace (alsonow dead), who in turn told the unknown writer of this precious memorandum that [presumably by the Nizam's orders] the two districts (which the Ameer had last seized) should be his after the death of his half-brother! We feel that the statement is incredible, when we add that the British Resident at once accepted the memorandum as complete justification *ex post facto* of the Ameer's robberies; challenged the despoiled Princes to disprove it; hurried forward in the most shamelessly indecent way, what he called a judicial inquiry into the facts, before a tribunal that he well knew did not dare to oppose either the Ameer or himself, and from which he directed the English barrister to be rigorously excluded; openly coached the judge at all stages, writing to him that his inquiry "*may clear up the case in a way favourable to the plaintiffs which is not now apparent*," and finally pronounced his complete satisfaction with the dictum of this tribunal, which was that, as the despoiled nephews *could not disprove the authenticity of the scrap of paper* which the Ameer brought forward in justification of his title *ex post facto*, the property should remain in the possession of the plunderer! We are abbreviating the story to the utmost, for the reasons we have already given. No more scandalous perversion of justice was ever associated with the administration of a civilized government. The result is that in the State of Hyderabad, and in every part of India where the facts are known, the very idea of justice emanating from a British officer is scoffed and jeered at, and we now expressly charge Sir Richard Meade with inflicting this shame upon our nation.

Conscious of the true character of the proceedings, the Resident would seem to have succeeded in keeping all knowledge of them from the Calcutta Foreign Office. At all events that Office has shown no sign, although an appeal was addressed to it by the despoiled princes more than a year ago. The appeal had to go through Sir Richard Meade's own hands, as Resident, in the usual routine order by which justice is made impossibile in India. The memorial, if ever sent forward at all by him, would be sure to be accompanied in the customary official way by representations that would prevent any review or reversal of his proceedings. And unless, as Anglo-Indian publicists, we have the courage to lay the history of such transactions bare they can never be heard of at all. The most melancholy part of the story to ourselves is the fact that Sir Salar Jung allowed himself to be betrayed into a seeming agreement with the Resident and the Ameer in these proceedings. The truth is, one would need to be oneself in the position of this great but unfortunate Minister to understand the dangers and embarrassments that environ him. Hemmed in on all hands, by the power of the British Resident and the creatures of the Co-Regent, he has carried his policy of retirement and conciliation to most undue lengths. At all events, we can allow no regard for Sir Salar Jung, nor even the sense we have of what we owe to him as a nation, to make us hush up the proceedings which have so deeply disgraced the British name at Hyderabad of late years. Who can wonder that the ex-Resident's name is associated with rumours of the most painful character in that city? We shall not conceal, for we ought not to conceal, the fact that rumours have been prevalent at Hyderabad for the past three years which, unless explained, are fatal to the character both of the Resident and of Major Euan-Smith. Incidents, the full particulars of which are in our possession, which demand explanation, and which may be explainable as innocent on their merits, though hardly defensible in any case against the charge of unaccountable imprudence, are necessarily invested by public suspicion with the most sinister aspects, especially when there is on the face of the transactions generally, so much that is difficult to account for. Sir Salar Jung weakly consented to allow his own nephew to be appointed to conduct the mock inquiry set up to justify the Ameer's robberies; but no one in Hyderabad suspects Sir Salar Jung, or his nephew, of anything more than bowing to the sinister influences that have ruled the State since the Ameer was appointed, at the instigation of the Resident, to the supreme power. For unworthy purposes this Ameer has been set up as practically the ruler of Hyderabad, and the result is the reintroduction of the lawlessness of past times. Unhappily, another result may prove to be the ruin of the young Nizam; for melancholy stories have reached the Government of India itself, of the effect produced on the boy Prince by the influences with which he is surrounded. For it must be added that, as if to consummate the injustice inflicted upon them, the two despoiled Princes, who, as the premier nobles of the land, are his natural companions, have been from the time their spoliation began, excluded—of course, again with the concurrence of the Resident—from the Nizam's Court, and even prohibited, as though they were criminals, from appearing on public occasions. The effect has been equivalent to their social disgrace in the eyes of all the nobles and people of Hyderabad, without pretext of any sort for the dishonour. So keenly did the elder of the two Princes feel the bitterness of their position, that he died a few months ago heartbroken, and he was permitted to die without even knowing whether his appeal against the Resident's injustice had ever reached the Government of India or not. Incredible as the statement is, it is the fact that this Wikar-ool-Oomra, this Ameer, the Resident's creature, was allowed even to outrage the young nobleman's remains, and to prevent by an armed force of 80 men their being interred beside his father's grave. With Sir Richard Meade in London, we demand that these charges against him should be inquired into, for the honour of the nation, and the reform of our Indian administration.

We have reached the end of this "tale of shame" as far as it has, as yet, gone. For our own selfish purposes, we have foced a second Chundoo Loll upon the Nizam's administration. The Calcutta officials set up the former one simply to compel the Nizam to provide them with the monstrous "preserve" of patronage known as the Hyderabad Contingent Force, with its five brigadiers and brigade staffs for cushioning their sons and nephews upon. And they have now set up another to make their hold upon the Berars, with its highly-paid appointments, as secure as the Ameer's tenure of power can make it. They will never give the Provinces back but under imperative orders from Home. To retain their hold upon them they have plunged the Hyderabad State back into lawlessness, and outraged in the grossest manner the one native Indian statesman to whom the English nation owes what it can never repay.

* Paragraph 10 of letter from the Government of India to the Resident, No. 394A, dated 22nd of March, 1869.

* See Captain Davidson's Note threatening military occupation, *ante* p. 445, and compare the letter which Captain Grey was made to write for Lord Lytton in the hope of deluding the Ameer Sher Ali to come to Delhi.—"Futher Afghan Papers" (c. 2,191 of 1878), p. 9.

* See their Memorial, para. 12.
† See memorial para. 12 (*b*).
‡ See Memorial, para. 12 (*b*).
§ See Memorial, para. 13.
‖ See Memorial, para. 13.
¶ See Memorial para. 13.
** See Memorial, para. 15.
†† See Memorial, para. 20.
‡‡ See Memorial, para. 28.

BRIGANDAGE IN TURKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a London paper, from Salonica:

"Brigandage has become a permanent scourge in Macedonia." How true are these words only those who dwell in this unfortunate country can tell. Since the release of Mr. Suter only thirteen brigands have been captured, although, were we to believe all the Turkish authorities tell us, there is not a single one left in the district of Cassandra, and hardly any in the district of Vergia. The fact is, it is not to the interest of those whose duty it is to suppress brigandage that it should cease. It may be asked why, but the question can readily be answered. The brigands bribe those who are sent in pursuit of them. How is it that some of the watches given last year to Nikos' band have been seen on the persons of Turkish officers? How is it that the band which captured Mr. Suter were allowed to escape by the Reudina Pass, the only place they could escape by? So long as Turkish fanaticism and hatred of anything Christian exist brigandage will never be eradicated.

Some short time ago a notable of Naousta was arrested and ordered by the Bimbashi to capture all brigands in that district. The man asked the Bimbashi if he really wished the brigands to be captured, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, asked to be allowed to collect one hundred villagers, to wh[illegible]om the Government should supply rifles and a[illegible]mmunition. He guaranteed to exterminate b[illegible] in two months. In order t[illegible]igandage entirely the part of the T[illegible] avoid any suspicion on against t[illegible]ks that these villagers might rise [illegible]em, this notable asked for two hundred Turkish soldiers to accompany him—to be placed, however, under his orders. This did not at all suit the Bimbashi, and the man was forthwith imprisoned, and has been so ever since. Last week, in a village of Epirus, a most artful stratagem was played on the troops. Captain Daveli, a famous brigand chief, who is in command of 120 men, sent twenty of his comrades into a village, and caused notice to be given to an Uzbashi of their whereabouts. Immediately 200 Albanians and Turks surrounded the vaillage, and a parley commenced between the Uzbashi and the brigand in command of the other twenty. He offered the Uzbashi one hundred pounds to let him pass freely, but the Uzbashi stuck out for two hundred. While the negotiations were being carried on Daveli and his hundred men suddenly descended on the Turks, and the result was that out of the 200, thirty were taken prisoners and seven escaped wounded; the rest were all killed, while the brigands marched off in triumph. Although troops have been or have been supposed to be scouring the Cassandra district, it was only three days ago that twenty-nine brigands appeared at Livadi, a village six hours from Salonica, and demanded provisions, but no pursuit has been made. It is a noteworthy fact that this band is commanded by two ex-zaptiehs, one of them a sergeant of the officer now in command of Cassandra. The twenty-five Vlachs captured at Livadea in the beginning of last month by Captains Panajoti, Kalogeros, Yorgi Chami, Thanas Gania, Malush, and Djem-ali are still in the brigands' hands, for they can never pay the enormous ransom of 19,500*l*., and will all soon probably be killed. In the month of May sixty-four captives were taken off, some of whom have been killed, some have had their eyes put out, and others have escaped by payment.

True, indeed, is it that brigandage is a scourge, for not only do the villagers suffer from the brigands, but also from the Turkish troops, who live in the different villages, and eat, drink, and sleep without ever thinking of paying. Nay, more, they maltreat and imprison the poor villagers, and many innocent persons are in prison, and have been exiled. There is no security for life and property in this country. Lord Granville's circular has caused the greatest consternation, for British subjects are distinctly told that the Government will not be responsible for their safety in any part of the Turkish territory, and brigandage is rife everywhere. It may be imagined how matters stand, when the 13 brigands, who more by luck than good management were recently killed were actually seen a few days before they were attacked drinking at a coffee shop on the outskirts of the town, and when they left it they passed close to the barracks and were seen by the troops, but of course these never thought of pursuing them. This I have on good authority, as I was told of it by a Turk. You good people in England imagine that reforms are being carried out in Turkey. Let some impartial person come out here and see what the people are suffering and then we shall hear a different tale. Not only do the Christians complain, but the Turks also, of the gross injustice and maladministration. Imagine a man being appointed governor of this large province of Salonica who can neither read nor write. The Turks will never suppress brigandage, for the reason I gave above, and also that foreign Governments do not make them refund the ransoms for their subjects. Instead of paying an indemnity to those who have suffered by brigandage, the British Government asks the victim to refund it! Where are the days of Canning when the Turk trembled at the voice of an Englishman? What has become of the Treaty of Berlin? Does it not stipulate that the internal affairs of Turkey shall be properly carried on, or is brigandage not included? Were everything that goes on in this country placed before the public at home, people would be amazed. I fear there is no remedy except that proposed by Mr. Gladstone—"bag and baggage." He is the only man who understands the whole thing, and you may be quite sure that were his policy ever to be carried out it would be greeted with the greatest delight both by Turk and Christian, for they are both heartily sick of their Government.

A CLERGYMAN MULCTED IN DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

AT Warwick Assizes Mr. Justice Williams and a special jury were occupied on Saturday and Monday, August 6th and 8th, with the case of "Lamb *v.* Fryer." It was an action for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Harris appeared for the Plaintiff; Mr. Mellor, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Graham for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a lady who formerly resided at Andover, and is aged 39 years. The defendant is a curate of the parish church at Leamington and aged 28 years. It appeared from the opening statement of Mr. Lawrence that in 1876, the defendant, who had just been ordained, became curate of Andover. He was at that time engaged to another young lady living at Andover. In 1879 the rector of Andover became bishop of Pretoria, and Mr. Fryer, who was about to leave, remained in charge of the clergy-house. The clergy-house was done away with, and Mr. Fryer went to stay with Mrs. Lamb, the plaintiff's mother. An attachment then sprung up between the plaintiff and the defendant. In October, 1878, the plaintiff's mother died, and defendant went on living with the plaintiff's brother and the plaintiff. He seems to have been very kind and affectionate to the plaintiff, saying that in consequence of his position as a clergyman she might thoroughly trust him. After about five months he went to live in lodgings, and subsequently left Andover to live at Hawley, near which place he had a curacy. On his leaving Andover he asked the plaintiff to help him to pack up, and on her showing some reluctance to do so, said to her "You know, dear, that it will be all right by-and-by." After leaving Andover the defendant began to correspond, the first letter being on the 9th of May, 1879, commencing "My child." Nine hundred letters in all passed between them, full of the most endearing expressions and containing a fair quantity of nonsense. On May 13 the defendant came over by appointment to meet the plaintiff at Andover, and on that occasion they formally engaged to marry one another, the defendant giving his signet ring to the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not conceal her age, but asked the defendant whether he knew how old she was, to which he replied, "Oh yes, I do; I know the ages of all the young ladies in Andover, because I keep the parish registers and know when they were born." The defendant pleaded that there was an express understanding between himself and the plaintiff that they should not marry until the defendant had some preferment in the Church; but it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that no definite agreement of the kind was entered into, and several letters were read in support of this contention. On May 23 the defendant took the plaintiff to London to see his mother, and on this occasion gave her an engaged ring. For some time after this the correspondence went on in a very warm and affectionate style, with frequent discussion of the expediency of "curate marriages." In the autumn of 1879 the defendant went to Leamington as curate. On the 24th of September, 1879, he suggested in a letter to the plaintiff that if he could get an advantageous curacy, and she did not object to marry a curate, she should come and be his "assistant curate—junior, mind!" In another letter he suggested taking pupils as a curate, in which case she should "administer the brimstone and treacle." Meantime the plaintiff, in expectation of marriage, had let a cottage which she possessed for so long as she remained unmarried, and sold some of her furniture, reserving only such things as the defendant chose. After this the letters contained allusions to the buying of a trousseau, &c., and it seemed decided that it was practicable for the plaintiff and defendant to marry, and live at Leamington, their united income being then about £450 a year. In April, 1880, the defendant seems to have begun to cool, and indications occurred of another young lady coming on the scene. The plaintiff and the defendant had an interview in London on May 13, at which the defendant said they ought never to have been engaged or to have lived on other terms than those of friendship. On April 19 the plaintiff wrote complaining of the changed manner of the defendant. On July 19 there was another unsatisfactory interview. At length the plaintiff asked the defendant whether another young lady had obtained his affections, which the defendant said was an unfair question. From this point things went from bad to worse till the 4th of August, 1880, when the plaintiff's brother interfered, and wrote requesting the defendant to fulfil his engagement. After two or three more letters the defendant wrote to the plaintiff on the 11th of August saying that they were always happier when apart, and alluding to the plaintiff's "more mature tastes and ways" than his own. In answer to this, the plaintiff wrote in affectionate terms. Eventually the plaintiff's brother asked peremptorily whether Mr. Fryer intended to fulfil his promise, and after some unsatisfactory correspondence culminating in a threat of proceedings for breach of promise, Mr. Fryer, on August 23, wrote to the plaintiff asking her whether she really was a party to the threat of legal proceedings, and asking to be released from his engagement if this was the case. Not receiving a satisfactory reply, he wrote on the 30th of August breaking off the engagement, and this action was brought shortly afterwards.

The evidence in the case almost exclusively consisted of the letters between the parties, and a whole day was occupied in reading extracts and in the examination of the plaintiff. It was alleged that the defendant had been threatened with an action for breach of promise of marriage by the lady to whom he was previously engaged, but the plaintiff admitted that she approved of the defendant's conduct in that matter. The defendant's means were limited, consisting of an allowance of £80 from his father, besides his curacy of £150 a year. The plaintiff was cross-examined with a view of showing that the engagement had been forced on by herself; that it had always been understood that they should not be married till the defendant obtained some preferment; and that the defendant would have fulfilled his promise had he not been deterred by the threat of legal proceedings. The first letter written by the plaintiff to the defendant before their engagement began "My darling pet," and concluded with "heaps of love and kisses," and the same class of expressions was used through the correspondence, "Darling Trot," "Trottie," and other similar appellations being used to denote the defendant. He used less familiar terms, but wrote a poem of 11 stanzas on a pair of socks she had made for him, and invariably allowed her to kiss him when he took off her skates in winter. Shortly before the engagement Miss Lamb represented to the defendant that they were "being talked about." After the engagement she kept urging him to alter the resolution he had formed not to marry as a curate. According to the plaintiff's case, this object had been attained, but this was denied by the defendant.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence, Mr. Mellor, Q. C., submitted that there was no case for the jury, and that no promise had been proved except a conditional one, to marry when the plaintiff should have obtained some preferment.

His Lordship intimated that it did not appear that the promise proved was exactly the promise on which the claim was founded, and proposed an amendment of the statement of claim, to raise the following questions—First, whether the condition attached to the original promise had been rescinded by consent; secondly, whether the defendant forced an end to the engagement and repudiated it before the condition was fulfilled; or, thirdly, did the plaintiff herself put an end to the contract by insisting on an immediate marriage or a rescission of the agreement?

No witnesses were called for the defence, a circumstance on which Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., commented in the strongest terms, in an address to the jury in which he most vigorouly denounced the conduct and character of the defendant.

Mr. Mellor having replied with equal energy on behalf of the defendant,

His Lordship summed up, setting before the jury the questions above indicated, and telling them that it was not a case where a man had trifled with the affections of a young girl, as the plaintiff had evidently courted the defendant. At the same time, if he had broken his contract she was entitled to a verdict. He then carefully went through the evidence.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £1,000. Execution was stayed until the sixth day of Michaelmas Term.

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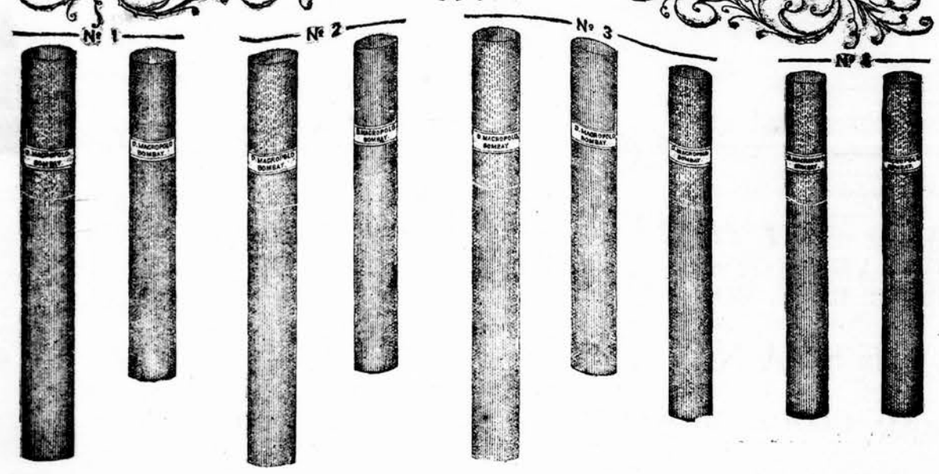
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